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# THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

LONDON: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

Businesses for Disposal  
Businesses Wanted  
Premises to Let  
Auction Sales

**ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN.**  
For Bargains see last page of this Supplement.

Partnerships  
Situations Vacant  
Situations Wanted  
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

## CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

**MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.**

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

**VENDORS** have the advantage of Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice as to value without additional fee.

**PURCHASERS** are invited to forward a statement of their requirements, which will be notified in a register free of charge.

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1.—£1,000.—**CRYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT.**—First-class residential locality: Dispensing and Retail Business; returns, under manager, about £1,000 per annum; the shop is handsomely fitted and well stocked; modern house, held on good lease; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, estimated at £600.

2.—£1,100.—**LONDON, S.E.**—Good class Dispensing and Retail Business, held by vendor many years; returns about £1,100; net profit £500 (proof given); single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; commodious house, 21 years' lease; price £1,050.

3.—£700.—**LONDON (Suburb.)**—Market Place; Modern Pharmacy; well-established concern; returns £700; net profit exceeds £240; attractive shop, well fitted and stocked; good residence, held on lease; price £550.

4.—**LONDON (Suburb.)**—Modern Pharmacy; well-established concern; returns, present rate, between £50 and £60 per week; handsomely-fitted shop, large stock; commodious house; 16 years' lease; full particulars will be furnished on application.

5.—**SURREY (within easy distance of Town).**—First-class Drug Store, situate in the centre of town; returns, present rate, £40 per week; can be largely increased by personal attention; particulars on application.

6.—**KENT (main line of rail)**—General Retail and Dispensing; all good-class business; returns, present rate, £25 per week; attractive shop, handsomely fitted and well stocked; the business is situate in the market place; particulars on application.

7.—£700.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Brick Retail Business, chiefly ready-money; returns, present rate, £700, with excellent profits; price £350.

8.—£900.—**HOMER COUNTY.**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, well situate in busy thoroughfare; returns last year exceeded £900, with large profits; good residence, held on long lease; price £750.

9.—£800.—**ESSEX (Death Vacancy).**—Old-established Business (Mixed), held by the late vendor 50 years; returns exceed £800; price £100 goodwill, and valuation of stock and fixtures; new lease will be granted, or the freehold can be purchased.

10.—£1,500.—**KENT.**—Well-established Business, situate in the main street; returns last year £1,500; net profit £572; attractive shop and good stock; price about £1,400.

11.—£730.—**LANCASHIRE (Health Resort).**—Good-class Business, Dispensing and Retail; returns £730; very good profits; the shop has double front, and is well fitted and stocked; about £500 only required, which is estimated value of stock and fixtures.

12.—£1,100.—**STAFFS.**—Retail and Prescribing Business, held by vendor about 13 years; returns £1,100; very profitable; attractive, well-fitted shop, commodious residence; price £450, or valuation of stock and fixtures; part may remain on security.

13.—**BILKINHEAD (Death Vacancy).**—Old-established Business; has returned about £1,000 yearly; present returns £3 per week, easily increased; capital position in busy locality; must be sold, no reasonable offer refused.

14.—£500.—**SALOP (Death Vacancy).**—Old-established Business, held by the late vendor many years; returns average about £500; large house, moderate rental, lease if wished; value of stock and fixtures only required, estimated at £300.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

**N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.**

**TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.**  
Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a London Agent.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale suitable for Gentlemen with small capital, from £200 to £500.

**ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL LONDON, E.C.**

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3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

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## PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**THE** advertiser under 243/13 in January 14 issue desires to inform those who kindly applied that he is negotiating with a gentleman with whom he expects to arrange; should he not do so, he will write in course of a short time. (This announcement would have appeared in January 21st issue of the Supplement, but was delayed in transmission.)



# F. J. BRETT

VALUER,

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£600 returns.—**LONDON, W.**—Dispensing and Light Retail; Branch; energetic man could vastly improve returns; price £250, or valuation.

£400 returns.—**LONDON, W.**—Exceptionally profitable Light Retail; rent low; price £250, or valuation.

£1,000 returns.—**LONDON.**—Good-class Retail, Prescribing, Dispensing, and own preparations; mostly cash; good house, lease; price £750.

£1,200 returns.—**DERBYSHIRE.**—General Retail, Prescribing, and own Specialties; profit quite up to the average; will bear full investigation; price about £1,000.

£420 returns.—**DEVON.**—Light Retail, in good-class town; large house garden, conservatory, &c.; price £300.

£500 returns.—**NOTTINGHAM.**—Well-fitted Light Retail, Prescribing, and fair Dispensing; steadily increasing; valuation about £400.

£600 returns.—**WORCESTERSHIRE.**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; net profit £200; has never had personal attention; valuation £350.

£700 to £800 returns.—**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Good profitable trade with farmers of many years' standing; young man with limited capital would do well; price £250.

£650 returns.—**LONDON (near Hyde Park).**—Dispensing and Light Retail; shop large, and fitted in Spanish mahogany; large house, at present let off to cover nearly the entire rent; lease; valuation about £600.

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F. J. BRETT has numerous inquiries for Businesses of all sizes and classes, and can speedily sell your Business for you.

# BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Established 1870.

**VALUATIONS** are in all cases conducted by a member of the firm, and the most careful attention to details, which is so essential, may be relied upon.

1.—**DEVON (North).**—Capital market town; Mixed Retail Drugs and Wines and Spirits; returns £1,400; net profit £400; good house, low rent; price £850; stock and fixtures worth £800.

2.—**SOUTH WALES.**—Ready-money Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £1,000; net profit £400; every proof given; shop is well fitted and stock on low rent, long lease; good house; price £750.

3.—**DERBYSHIRE.**—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £650, and increasing; low rent; good house; profitable trade; price £280, or valuation of stock and fixtures.

4.—**SOUTH COAST.**—Rising residential locality, near the sea; good-class Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £7 to £8 weekly under management; good house, bath-room; price £25.

5.—**EASTERN COUNTY.**—Unopposed Light Retail Prescribing and Dispensing Business; returns average £1,300; net profit £300; convenient house; low rent; price, simply valuation of stock and fixtures, about £500.

6.—**MIDLANDS.**—Family Ret. Light Dispensing and Prescribing Business, with Wines and Spirits; returns average £1,400; net profit nearly £350; corner shop, well fitted and stocked; stock and fixtures worth £850; price £900, or a reasonable offer.

7.—**LONDON (Suburb).**—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business, well situated; a good-class residential locality; handsome shop, well fitted and stocked; very convenient house; net profit £500 yearly; every investigation allowed; price £1,050.

8.—**ONDON, S.W.**—Main road; good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; same hands 10 years; shop is well fitted in mahogany and well stocked; returns last year over £700, and net profit nearly £300; price £600.

## BUSINESSES WANTED.

**MESSRS. BERDOE & CO.** have a number of clients wanting to purchase Businesses returning £800 to £1,500, and would be glad to correspond with gentlemen wishing to dispose of same.

**NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.**

35 JEWRY ST., FENCHURCH ST., CITY.

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Transfer Agents, Partnership Negotiators,  
Arbitrators and Accountants,

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**SOUTH COAST.**—First-class Dispensing and Prescribing Business, good central position; very nicely-fitted shop and good stock; large house returns nearly £900; held on long lease at a low rent; price £700.

**LONDON, E.**—Old-established ready-money Retail Business, at present under management; returns £12 weekly; long lease; 5-roomed house with cellar and yard, with shed for bottles.

Particulars of either of the above free on application.

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£800 returns.—**LANCASHIRE TOWN.**—Genuine old-established well-known General Retail Business; rent £30; price, valuation; all Mineral Water Works (at option of purchaser).

£624 returns.—**SHEFFIELD.**—Formerly £900; price valuation; good house.

Particulars of other genuine Businesses in various localities, and of different sizes and classes, may be had upon application by bona-fide purchasers.

**NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.**

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Telephone No. 3965, National

## TO SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

# BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**BERKSHIRE (Banks of Thames).**—Good-class Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £7 weekly, with good profits; population 6,000 only; no other Chemist; ought to do double; good house and garden, at low rental; price £180, or valuation. 3/24, Office of this Paper.

**DOUGLAS (Isle of Man).**—For disposal, high class Retail and Dispensing Business; promenade; opposition comparatively slight; rapidly increasing neighbourhood; ready-made trade; no qualification needed. "Mona" (175/31), Office of this Paper.

**GLASGOW (in fashionable suburb).**—Old-established Dispensing Business for Sale; average turnover for last 3 years £1,450; new prescriptions for same period average 4,500; terms cash; recent offer for business £1,450. Address, 276/30, Office of this Paper.

**LANCASHIRE.**—For immediate Disposal, in popular Lancashire town, a thorough reliable up-to-date Retail, Dispensing, and Proprietary Business; excellent opportunity for business man; satisfactory reasons for selling; good house attached; price £150, a bargain. Apply, 274/15, Office of this Paper.



**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—£1,118 returns, increasing; Mixed Retail, Agricultural, and Wine and Spirit Business for Sale in rising country town in Lincolnshire; now under management; good shop; best position; electric light; price £1,000 (which is value of stock, fixtures, and book debts). Apply, 251/6, Office of this Paper.

**LIVERPOOL.**—First class Retail and Dispensing Chemist's, in leading thoroughfare; takings £900; principally own proprietary articles; very few patents; will sell property and business, or separately; present owner in indifferent health, hence disposal; splendid opportunity for business man. Apply, Geo. Lloyd, Accountant, Westminster Chambers, 3 Crosshall Street, Liverpool.

**LONDON, W.**—A thoroughly good Retail and Dispensing Business, situated in busy West-end thoroughfare; old established; returns last year £1,323; net profit £350; Cash trade, very few Patents; good house, private entrance; price £1,000; the fullest investigation can be made; no agents. Apply, "Phenacine" (275/15), Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, N.**—Sound Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing business for Sale; fine position in rising locality; good opening for Dentistry; rent moderate; many fittings and good stock; price only £450, to include everything. Full particulars of Boreham & Co., Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

**LONDON (Suburban).**—For Sale, a first-class General, Retail, and Dispensing Business, well stocked and fitted, in good residential and rising locality; returns last year £1,325 (good profits); capable of considerable extension; Post Office attached; modern 8-roomed house with every convenience; large yard and stable (let); no opposition; price £1,250; the purchase of the property could be arranged in advantageous terms; this is a sound and profitable investment; only bona-fide purchasers possessing cash need apply; fullest investigation allowed; no agents. Write in first instance to "Spatula" (2/25), Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, W.**—A thoroughly genuine and most profitable Retail and Prescribing Business, in a very thickly-populated district; returns over £12 per week, increasing; old established; own preparations sell well; price £350; must sell, leaving the trade; good Extractor would soon double; trial allowed. "Statin" (280/12), Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, W.**—For immediate Disposal, good Dispensing and Retail Business, in good position; convenient house and garden; in present hands 15 years; satisfactory reasons for disposal; returns £800; price £700; every investigation afforded to bona-fide purchasers. "Salol" (2/27), Office of this Paper.

**LONDON (near)**—14 miles out, West; a good-class Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £1,300, and making a clear net profit of nearly £450 yearly; held on lease at low rent; owner leaving the trade; price £850; strictest investigation offered. "Neroli" (3/22), Office of this Paper.

**MIDLANDS.**—Good Market Town.—Old-established Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; thoroughly sound returns, increasing yearly without advertising; large shop, with excellent stock; good house and garden; price £900; particulars only to bona-fide purchasers prepared to pay cash; not advertised before. Address, "Overworked" (1/8), Office of this Paper.

**NORFOLK.**—Genuine old-established Business in market town; good prices; first-class connection; well-stocked shop, with commodious dwelling-house; splendid position; proprietor retiring; price £450. Full details on application to Smith & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Norwich.

**NOTTINGHAM (near).**—Capital Chemist's Business, well stocked; rent low; no opposition; Prescribing, Tooth-extracting; now doing £290; could quickly be more than doubled by an energetic man; good seed trade; small house, just cleaned and papered throughout; a bargain; owner retiring; price £200. Address Mrs. Silverwood, c/o Mrs. Lord, 6 Birkin Avenue.

**SEASIDE (East Coast).**—For immediate Sale, owing to sudden death of proprietor, a very desirable Business, in best part of flourishing seaside resort; in hands of late owner but a few months, during which time the premises have been thoroughly redecorated and stock augmented; Gilbey's Agency is attached; the turnover is very satisfactory in all departments; the premises are very cheerful and convenient, the whole comprising a very desirable acquisition to anyone seeking a sound investment at seaside. For further particulars apply, S. J., c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

**SOUTH DEVON.**—Unopposed Mixed Light Retail and Agricultural Business in small town; returns £720, net profit £220; cash price £350; suit beginner; same hands 7½ years; buying larger reason of sale. "Dexter" (281/12), Office of this Paper.

**SOUTH WALES.**—For immediate Disposal, a genuine Ready-Money Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; established 60 years; returns £1,100, good profits; full investigation invited; sufficient reason given for selling; to an immediate purchaser, price £900; house and warehouses, owned by vendor, can be had on lease at moderate rent; shop (plate-glass front, 11 ft. by 7 ft.) well fitted and stocked; private entrance to house. Apply to "Pimento," c/o Hodgkinson & Co., 101 Whitecross Street, London.

**A BARGAIN.**—To be Sold for less than value of stock and fixtures, both good and ample; good business opportunity; now under unequalled management; owner residing twelve miles away; best position in Glossop; plate-glass front; low rent. Apply, A. Golden, Chemist, Levenshulme.

**FOR Disposal,** small Medicated-wine Business; wine highly recommended by the leading Medical journals. 260/37, Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST'S** and Extractor's Drug Business (genuine); established very many years; good reasons for disposal; proprietor very old and infirm, therefore neglected young man and general good stock do capital business; most populous neighbourhood; price reasonable; good, cheap house, with garden, on lease. Apply by letter, Mr. Wilcox, 785 Old Kent Road, London, S.E.

**MARKET TOWN (Mid-Essex).**—Good-class Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £850, and making a net profit of over £300 yearly; good house; stock and fixtures worth about £500; price £800; most satisfactory reasons for selling. M. T. (3/23), Office of this Paper.

**WYATT & CO.** Pharmaceutical Chemists, Lancaster, wish to dispose of their Branch Business at Stonewell, Lancaster, and will be pleased to furnish full particulars on application, or the same may be obtained from Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

**£1,500.**—PROFITABLE first-class Retail and Dispensing Business; prescriptions 100 weekly, at full prices, and returns over £30 per week; good sale of proprietaries; very handsome large double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; main thoroughfare; lowest cash price £1,500; every investigation allowed; bankers' reference must accompany enquiries. "Pharmacy" (273/23), Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**WANTED** to Purchase a Business turning over £3,000 to £4,000 per annum, at good profits; handsome price given for good will; Principals only dealt with, no agents; strictest secrecy. "Zebra" 174/7, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, to purchase a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, yielding a net profit of £500 to £600 per annum. Apply, with full particulars, which will be treated confidentially, to "Bouafide," c/o Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, S.E.

**WANTED**, sound little Cash Business, yielding £200 to £250 net profit after all expenses are paid; scope for increase in Scotland or North of England; can take possession immediately if required. State price; must bear investigation; replies treated confidentially; fairly good house. "Veritas" (276/24), Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, to Purchase a well-established Proprietary or Patent Medicine having an all-the-year-round sale; must be thoroughly genuine and hear the strictest investigation. Reply, giving full particulars, to "Honestas" (1/20), Office of this Paper.

## SALE BY TENDER.

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### UNDER A DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

**FOR SALE**, by Public Tender, in two lots, the Stock-in-Trade, and the Fixtures and Utensils, on the premises, No. 114 St. Aldate's, Oxford, belonging to the estate of Mr. Alexander Jenkins, Chemist and Druggist. Forms of tender may be obtained from me, and Tenders should reach me not later than Thursday, 9th instant, at 11 A.M. The Stock (which is very low) and Fixtures may be inspected on Tuesday, 7th, and Wednesday, 8th instant, on application at my office.

ARTHUR E. PRESTON, Trustee,  
55 Cornmarket Street, Oxford.

## FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**STOCK** and Fixtures for Disposal, situate in country town; about £200 required. Full particulars on application to "Alpha," c/o Orridge & Co., 32 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

## APPRENTICESHIPS.

**DEVIZES.**—Apprentice wanted (indoors or outdoors); good Mixed business; no oils; splendid opportunity for a gentlemanly youth to learn all branches (Veterinary, Prescribing, &c. included) of the business under principal; easy hours; comfortable home; Apply, F. Baker, Chemist, Devizes.

**APPRENTICE** wanted, in a high-class Dispensing Business; every opportunity of learning the business; one who has passed the Preliminary preferred; moderate premium, short hours. Apply, D. Hughes, 14 New Bond Street, Bath.



## SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

*The Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist" wishes it to be understood that he is not in any way responsible in respect of Advertisements answers to which are to be sent to this Office.*

*Assistants applying for any of the Situations advertised below are recommended in no case to send Original Testimonials. If they send Photographs or any Documents which they wish to have returned, a Stamped Addressed Envelope should be enclosed.*

### RETAIL.

**ABERDARE.**—Junior wanted for a Mixed business; indoors; easy hours; one preparing for the Minor examination preferred. Apply, with full particulars, to C. A. Harries, Chemist, 12 & 13 Cardiff Street, Aberdare.

**AYLESBURY.**—Qualified Assistant wanted. W. Surfleet, Chemist, Aylesbury.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Wanted, at once, a qualified Assistant; outdoors; accustomed to Store trade. Send full particulars, references, salary required, and if possible photograph (which shall be returned), to Magor, Limited, 47 Great Charles Street, Birmingham.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Wanted, immediately, a qualified Assistant, accustomed to Store trade, to live on the premises; excellent house. Send full particulars, references, salary required, and if possible photograph (which shall be returned), to Magor, Limited, 47 Great Charles Street, Birmingham.

**BOURNEMOUTH.**—Qualified Assistant wanted. State age, height, references, salary required (indoors), and enclose photo, Gilbert & Hall, Chemists, Bournemouth.

**BRECON.**—Wanted, good Junior; indoors. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, with photo, W. Tudor, Chemist, Brecon.

**BRIGHTON.**—At once, an Assistant, about 22 (indoors), accustomed to a good-class Dispensing and Retail business; abstainer; half-holiday weekly. Address, with particulars, age, height, salary required, and reference, enclosing photo, to Mr. Vizer, 154 Marine Parade, Brighton.

**BRISTOL.**—Wanted immediately, Qualified Dispenser; outdoors: hours 8.30 to 8, Saturdays to 10; no Sunday duty; one evening each week off at 5 P.M.; liberal salary to a suitable man. Apply, with full particulars, to Henry Hodder & Co., Lim., Broad Street, Bristol.

**BRISTOL.**—Junior, outdoor, by February 20th; one accustomed to Prescribing and quick Retail trade preferred; Senior kept. Usual particulars to Moore, Chemist, 285, 288 Stapleton Road, Bristol.

**CEYLON.**—Required at once, good smart Assistant, well up in Dispensing and all branches of a Chemist's business; must be qualified; aged about 25; total abstainer preferred; engagement for 3 or 4 years. Please send all particulars when applying, by letter, to X., c/o Housekeeper, 36 Basinghall Street, E.C.

**CHANNEL ISLANDS (Jersey).**—Junior Assistant, at once, for first-class Retail and Dispensing (thoroughly English business); moderate hours. Apply, enclosing photo, and the usual particulars, to F. G. de Faye, Chemist, David Place, St. Heliers, Jersey.

**CROYDON.**—Wanted, an Assistant for the Retail Counter; outdoors. Apply, giving full particulars, to D. P. Roberts, Drug and Chemical Store, 120 North End, Croydon.

**DONCASTER.**—Wanted, improver or Junior used to Agricultural and Mixed business; no Sunday duty, and half-holiday nearly every week. Apply, stating age, height, experience, salary required (outdoors), and enclosing photo, to H. W. Shaw, Chemist, Doncaster.

**FAVERSHAM.**—A reliable, gentlemanly Assistant, indoors, who has been accustomed to a good-class Country business. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, to M. Laxon, 14 Market Place, Faversham.

**GLOUCESTER.**—Wanted, a Senior married Assistant to live in the business house; a neat and accurate Dispenser, qualified, and without children preferred; state full particulars, age, height, salary required, with photo; references must be satisfactory. Apply to J. Ward, Chemist, Gloucester.

**INDIA.**—Qualified Assistant wanted for an old-established business in Calcutta. Must be single, of good address, and have had experience with firms doing a good-class trade; 4 years' agreement; passage out and home paid. Further particulars can be had on application to 254/17, Office of this Paper.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Wanted, a qualified Assistant to manage a Branch; good-class Dispensing. Apply stating age, height, salary required to William Ross Smith, Princess Road, Liverpool.

**LONDON.**—Junior or Improver; indoors: state age, salary, &c.; references required. Apply, R. S., 224 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, N.E.

**LONDON, W.**—Qualified Assistant, for first-class West-end business; must be well up in disposing and of good address. Apply, H. J. Bound (Lim.), 88 Westbourne Grove, W.

**LONDON.**—Wanted, energetic Manager (married) for small Retail and Prescribing business situated in the East-end of London. Apply personally, if possible, to "Chemist," 144 Major Road, Stratford, E., before 1 or after 8 P.M.

**LONDON, S.E.**—A qualified Assistant, about 24 years of age, in first-class Dispensing business; indoors. State salary required and full particulars to Birch & Co., Chemists, Norwood, S.E.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Junior; 25s. weekly, outdoors; no Sunday work. "Pharmaceutical Chemist," 93 High Street, Wandsworth.

**LONDON, W.**—By February 18 qualified indoor Assistant; good counterman essential; abstainer preferred. Apply, with full particulars if by letter, to Barton Dell, 148 King Street, Hammersmith, W.

**LONDON.**—Wanted, on March 1, a reliable qualified Assistant; indoors; total abstainer; must be a good Tooth Extractor. Personal interview preferred; if by letter send photo and all particulars as to salary to Mr. A. B. Passmore, Chemist, 89 Union Road, Newington Causeway, S.E.

**LONDON, N.W.**—Junior, about 19, at once; abstainer; hours 8 till 10, and alternate Sunday evenings at liberty Thursday afternoon and evening. Apply personally, or enclose carte with terms, &c., to Mr. Taplin, 91 Hampstead Road, London, N.W. One only kept.

**LONDON, S.E.**—Immediate, young qualified Assistant, used to quick Cash trade; must be smart and reliable, good appearance; salary and commission; one full day a week off, no Sunday duty. Manns, 45 Rye Lane, Peckham.

**LONDON, S.E.**—Wanted, Manager for new business in S.E.; single; qualified; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; indoors; comfortable home; short hours. "Zeta" (2/39), Office of this Paper.

**LUDLOW.**—Wanted, at once, good steady Assistant; short hours; no Sunday; apprentice kept; comfortable home; one desirous of remaining some time preferred; outdoor offers entertained, but indoor preferred. State usual particulars to Woodhouse, Chemist, Ludlow, Salop.

**MAIDSTONE.**—February 24; permanency; active and energetic Assistant wanted for Counter work and Country Wholesale; to take part management of Branch; aged from 23 to 30. State height, age, salary, references from two last employers, and photo (to be returned), to Fred J. Oliver, Chemist, Maidstone.

**MALVERN.**—Wanted, a smart Junior for Counter in brisk business; qualified. Send full particulars, with photo, to B. Armstrong, Great Malvern.

**MANCHESTER.**—Qualified Assistant; aged about 24; state height, experience, salary required (outdoors). Apply, Jeans & Co., Chemists, Pendleton, Manchester.

**MEXBOROUGH.**—Junior (outdoor) for Mixed Retail; hours 8.30 to 8 except Saturday; close at one Thursdays, no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, references, and salary required, R. J. Shields, Chemist, Mexborough, near Rotherham.

**MEXBOROUGH.**—Dyson's, 134 High Street, Mexborough, require the services of a smart Assistant; to one who is not afraid of work there is a permanency. Send full particulars as to salary, references, &c., enclosing photo (which will be returned). There is also an opening for an Improver.

**NEW BARNET.**—Wanted, a trustworthy Assistant, about 22, in Light Retail and Dispensing business; indoors. Apply to R. F. Young, Pharmaceutical Chemist, New Barnet.

**NEWPORT, MON.**—Wanted, Assistant (indoors), for quick Cash Retail, Dispensing, and Photography. State usual particulars, and enclose photo, to Phillips & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Newport, Mon.

**NEWPORT, MON.**—Competent Assistant, to manage Branch; salary and commission; half-day off weekly; outdoor or indoor. State full particulars as to age, height, references, salary, and enclose photo to Trehanne Howell, Newport, Mon.

**NORTH OF SCOTLAND.**—Wanted, immediately, a smart, active, Junior Assistant of good address, for a high-class Dispensing and Retail business; outdoors. State salary, age, and experience, 281/33, Office of this Paper.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—Manager for Branch; qualified; Extractor preferred; weekly half-holiday. Apply, giving full particulars and references to last two employers, to S. Cook, Chemist, Nottingham.

**READING.**—Wanted, a qualified Assistant, indoors, well up in good-class Dispensing and Light Retail; must be thoroughly trustworthy. State salary required, age, height, and all particulars, to J. C. Rowell, 3 Duke Street, Reading.



**RHODESIA.**—Required, at once, a good smart Assistant, well up in Dispensing and all branches of a Chemist's business; must be qualified; aged about 33; good salary and prospects held out to a first-class man; total abstainer preferred; please send all particulars when applying, or further particulars and terms, apply to "Rhodesia," Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

**RICHMOND.**—At once, a qualified Assistant, about 30; accustomed to a quick cash business; married man preferred. Apply personally to Howard & Co. (Limited), 25 Hill Street, Richmond, S.W.

**SPALDING.**—Donington & Co., Market Place, Spalding, have a vacancy for a Junior Assistant who has been accustomed to a good provincial business. State age, height, salary required (indoors), and forward photo and references.

**STIRLING.**—Qualified Assistant. Apply, with full particulars as to age, experience, copies of testimonials, salary, to Walker, Chemist, Stirling, N.B.

**STOWMARKET.**—Improver or Turnover; indoors: Agricultural and Dispensing business. Apply, T. Wilson, Stowmarket.

**TAMWORTH.**—Wanted, Junior or Improver for good country Retail; no heavy trade; time for study; half holiday weekly; Wesleyan. Terkin, Tamworth.

**TONBRIDGE.**—An Assistant, about 24, indoors, accustomed to a good-class Dispensing and Retail business. Address, with usual particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned), to S. F. Wardley, Tonbridge.

**TONBRIDGE.**—An Assistant for a country business; hours moderate; photo if convenient; reply with full particulars, salary, &c. A. J. Lower, Chemist, Tonbridge.

**WESTON-SUPER-MARE.**—Wanted, for end of February, a Junior Assistant, about 21; must be of gentlemanly appearance, address, and accustomed to first-class Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, &c., and enclosing photo to Edwin Norman, Pharmacist, 35 High Street, Weston-super Mare.

**WOLVERHAMPTON.**—Assistant, as Dispenser (indoors), accustomed to country trade; abstainer; good references required. Apply, with full particulars to "Pharmacist," 11 Queen Square, Wolverhampton.

**A PART-TIME** Assistant; must be a neat putter-up of stock. Apply, in the afternoon, to Morgan Davis, 121 Lewisham High Road, New Cross, S.E.

**ASSISTANT** for Country Branch; must be experienced in Seeds, Lamps, &c.; Extractor preferred; must be abstainer. Send particulars to Twelves, Chemist, Sheffield.

**FOR** a good Country Business, a steady Assistant; one accustomed to a quick Counter trade; must have good references. Apply, stating age, salary required (photo shall be returned at once), and all particulars, to Corfe & Sons, Chemists, Maidstone.

**FOR MARCH 1st.**—Qualified Dispenser, accustomed to high-class business; indoors. Details of experience, age, height, and salary required, with photo, if convenient, to Giles, Schacht & Co., Clifton, Bristol.

**JOHN BARKER & CO. (LIM.).** Kensington, will require immediately, a Counterman; hours 8 to 6.30, 2 o'clock Saturday; indoors; personal application necessary. Also a qualified Dispenser for Feb. 20.

**MANAGING** Assistant wanted (indoors), qualified, unmarried, for a high-class West-end business, a thoroughly responsible, energetic man of business of mature experience. Apply, with full particulars of experience, carte, state age, height, and salary required, to L. D. S., c/o Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, 50 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant wanted for Branch (indoors). Please state age, reference, salary required, &c., to "Analgen," c/o Messrs. Vans, Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

**WANTED,** fully-qualified Assistant to conduct a new Pharmacy; short hours. State qualifications, with copies of testimonials, to Ensigny (274 16), Office of this Paper.

**WANTED,** Junior Assistant or Improver: unqualified; comfortable home; short hours—8 to 7, Saturday 8 to 10; no Sunday duty, half-day weekly; country. "Potassium," c/o Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London.

## WHOLESALE.

**JOHANNESBURG.**—Assistant wanted for Wholesale house, not qualified; young man who has been brought up to the Retail, and had a few years' experience in the Wholesale; salary £15 10s. per month for the first year, £16 10s. for second year, and £17 10s. for third year; 3 years' agreement to be signed; second-class passage paid. Apply, stating full particulars, to G. H., c/o John Murdoch & Co., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**SAFABLE** Traveller wanted for Ireland to represent a firm of Essence Distillers; must be active, smart, and a good Salesman. Apply, giving full particulars and salary expected, to 263/56, Office of this Paper.

**DRY-COUNTER** Hand wanted, aged about 17, with some previous experience. Apply by letter, with full particulars, to H. S., 112 Sandmere Road, Clapham, S.W.

**JUNIOR Traveller.**—Wanted, a smart young gentleman (under 30 years) to train for Traveler; knowledge of Chemists' Sundries desirable; after short tuition permanent journey given if suitable; small salary to commence with, expenses, and good commission; security necessary. Applicants should send full particulars, with photo (returnable), 280/19, Office of this Paper.

**REQUIRED,** by a London Drug House, a competent man for Pill room; must understand Pill making, Prescriptions, and Pill coating in all its branches. 280/5, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER** for Eastern and South-Eastern Counties; one with connection preferred. Apply, S. Myer & Co., 2 New North Road, N.

**TRAVELLER** wanted for well-known Proprietary article among Grocers, Chemists, and Oilmen, in Notts, Leicester, and Derby. Send full particulars, stating what other lines carried, to M. S. (170/47), Office of this Paper.

**WANTED,** Chief Chemist and Manager of Works, by a leading London firm of Manufacturing Chemists, employing several hundred people. The qualifications necessary for the position are high and well-grounded scientific knowledge and attainment; good practical experience in carrying out Manufacturing Processes; exceptional powers of organisation and administration, tact, good judgment; capability to direct and control scientific workers engaged in the manufacture of Fine Medicinal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Products; a gentleman with University training and degrees preferred; the position commands a liberal salary; replies will be treated in the strictest confidence, if so desired. Address, stating age, qualifications, and experience, to "Manager," c/o Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., 57 Coleman Street, London.

**WANTED,** a capable man with general experience to take charge of a department in Wholesale and Export Druggist's Warehouse. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, &c., to 174/59, Office of this Paper.

**WHOLESALE** Drug Trade—Junior Invoice Clerk wanted; must be quick at figures and write a good hand. Only those accustomed to the trade and Englishman need apply in writing to C. R. Harker, Stag & Morgan, 15 Laurence Pountney Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.

**WHOLESALE** Drug Trade.—Required, a Junior Invoice Clerk; must have had experience in the office of a Wholesale Druggist. Apply, stating salary, experience, &c., to "Junior" (172/2), Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

### RETAIL.

**ASSISTANT;** French diploma: speaks French and German; Vienna and Paris experience; tall; first-class references; moderate terms. K., 41 Chapter Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

**DAY** or week; town or country; qualified. Baker, 65 Leverton Street, N.W.

**QUALIFIED;** 21; disengaged. E. Spafford, 29 Wilberforce Street, Hull.

**PART-TIME,** student; wanted comfortable home. Apply, 5 Pimlico Road, S.W.

**AS** Assistant; aged 27; qualified; indoors. Holman, Stockwell, Silverton, Exeter.

**JUNIOR;** 20; in town where Classes are held. "Ithyocolla," 11 Cole Hill, Tamworth.

**JUNIOR;** 20; 6 ft.; London preferred. J. A. Owens, 12 Terminus Place, Eastbourne.

**ASSISTANT** or Locum; aged 30; experienced; Extractor. 32 Laurel Grove, Penge, S.E.

**EVENINGS;** two or three weekly; unqualified. "Tolu," 58 Brook Street, Lambeth, S.E.

**QUALIFIED;** disengaged; 25; tall; high-class experience. H., 7 Church Street, Rhyl.

**MANAGER,** or Senior; outdoors; good experience. "Chemicus," 460 Oxford Street, W.

**JUNIOR;** 20; Manchester or Liverpool district; time for study. Kinder, Chemist, Glossop.

**EVENINGS,** Store Chemists; tall, smart appearance. "Belladonna," 10 Swinton Street, W.C.



## SITUATIONS WANTED—cont.

## RETAIL—continued.

**AS** Manager or qualified Assistant; 30; married. "Chemist," 25 Eastfield Road, Walthamstow.

**MANAGER**, Branch or otherwise, or any trustworthy appointment; age 50. Key, Monmouth.

**JUNIOR**; 22; good Dispenser; short hours; London; good references. "Aconite," Moorby, Boston.

**ASSISTANT**; 5 ft. 5 in.; 23; disengaged. Andrews, Brant Broughton, Newark, Notts.

**PART-TIME**; Major student; tall; 23; good reference. Vaughan Johns, Greenfield, Llanelly.

**MAJOR**; 22; good reference; knowledge Photography. "Cosmos" (281/4), Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; 28; good experience; disengaged. "Malakin," 30 Market Place, Wirksworth.

**PART-TIME**; good London experience. Roberts, 17 Waldegrave Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

**UNQUALIFIED**; 8 years' good experience; Birmingham or district. N., 42 Prospect Hill, Redditch

**LOCUM-TENENS**, booking engagements. Provost, Grantham, and 11 Tremadoc Road, Olapham, S.W.

**PART-TIME**; disengaged morning and afternoon; Major student. "Winter," 39 Dalberg Road, Brixton.

**EVENINGS**; qualified; first-class experience; indoors preferred. "Alpha" (2/18), Office of this Paper.

**IMMEDIATELY**—Manager; qualified; experienced; good address. "Chemist" (279/39), Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT** or Locum; tall; 24; Photographic; good experience. "Iter," 19 Alexandra Crescent, Lee's.

**QUALIFIED**; 25; high-class London experience; highest references. Green, 12 Wellington Place, Hastings.

**JUNIOR** (London); 5 years' London and country experience; good references. Keen, West Rock, Warwick.

**MANAGER**; good all-round experience; qualified; married. "Energy" (281/10), Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; first-class experience; good references; tall; abstainer. "Formalin" (281/21), Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR**; 24; good experience; smart, obliging; Birmingham. 199 St. Vincent Street, Ladywood, Birmingham.

**JUNIOR**; 4½ years' experience; height 5 ft. 9 in.; London, W., preferred. Skerrett, 26 Silver Street, Wellingboro'.

**ASSISTANT** (30), unqualified; good Prescriber and Extractor; North preferred. Smith, 134 Deane Road, Bolton.

**ASSISTANT**; 24; tall; outdoors; good all-round experience; Stores preferred. "Radix" (279/30), Office of this Paper.

**AS** Manager, with view to purchase; London or suburbs. S., 55 Hatcham Park Road, New Cross, London, S.E.

**ASSISTANT** (unqualified) seeks situation; good references; good experience. "Statim," 1 Eustace Terrace, Stockwell.

**IN** Open Surgery with Dental connection; Minor qualification; 23; excellent references. Apply, Atkinson, Naburn, York.

**WANTED**, a situation as Improver in good business; aged 19; height 5 ft. 7 in. Owen, Preswylfa, Bala, North Wales.

**AS** Manager of Branch or Senior; London; qualified; 29; married. "Chemist," 41 Beauchamp Place, Brompton Road, S.W.

**LOCUM**; varied experience; Prescriber and Extractor; disengaged. Address, "Manager," 16 South Hunter Street, Liverpool.

**ASSISTANT**; aged 25; 4 years last situation; S.E. district preferred; used to Store trade. Goodlass, 29 Douglas Street, Deptford.

**ASSISTANT** or Dispenser to Surgeon; North Wales preferred; London experience. Evans, Bryn, Dyffryn, Bettws-y-Coed.

**ASSISTANT**; 30; 5 ft. 9 in.; unqualified; outdoors preferred; good all-round experience. J., 13 Montpellier Villas, Cheltenham.

**PART-TIME**; afternoon, evenings, or Saturdays; aged 28; thoroughly experienced. 21 Danehurst Street, Fulham, S.W.

**AS** Manager or Senior Assistant; aged 45; Pharmaceutical Chemist; good Prescriber. J. A., 1 St. John's Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

**LOCUM-TENENS**; Minor; good Dispenser and Prescriber; highest references; 36. "Alpha," 2 Princes Street, Hanover Square, W.

**COUNTERMAN**; experienced; aged 24; 3 years' reference; knowledge of Photography. "Adeps," 5 Kenelford Road, Balham, S.

**QUALIFIED** Chemist and Medical man requires an engagement; thoroughly experienced; good references. 3/18, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** man requires Dispensership to Surgeon, Dispensary Institution; good references and experience. 3/19, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED**; 24; disengaged; over 7 years' varied; preferred out, or one or more kept; not London. "Trueman," 230 Albany Road, S.E.

**QUALIFIED**; 23; competent Dispenser; first-class London and country experience; Yorkshire preferred. "Salicine," Black Mt., Bridlington.

**ASSISTANT** Dispenser, young lady; passed Practical Dispensing; Apothecaries' Hall; part-time; small salary. C., 53 Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.

**LOCUM** or Manager, M.P.S.; disengaged; South Coast preferred; good all-round long experience. "Chemist," c/o Mr. Valler, O. Street, Brighton.

**MANAGER**, Assistant, Locum; 27; excellent references; North England or Midlands preferred; disengaged. "Qualified," O. House, Alnwick.

**ASSISTANT**; qualified; aged 23; good references; height 5 ft. 11 in.; disengaged about February 25th. Apply, Erskine, Scott's Place, Berwick-on-Tweed.

**ASSISTANT**; 28; 12 years' varied experience; Prescriber, Extractor; accustomed to manage; outdoors. Robb, 76 Victoria Road, 1st, Brighton, Cheshire.

**QUALIFIED**; 25; height 5 ft. 10 in.; outdoor; good class experience; City or N. London preferred. Webster, The Bays, Old Side, Enfield Town.

**UNQUALIFIED** (25), with provincial, London, West-end experience; good Dispenser; West-end preferred. "Statim," 23 Eversfield Place, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

**ASSISTANT**; unqualified; permanency; gentlemanly; 29; disengaged; abstainer; Yorkshireman; good references. M., 91a Road, Forest Gate, E.

**MANAGE** Branch; six years' good London experience; undenied references; Dentistry; abstainer; country preferred. Ritohy, 113 Burdett Road, Bow, London.

**MANAGER**, temporary; Branch, Dispenser; can Prescribe, Extract, &c.; now disengaged; good and varied experience. A. B., Foubert's Place, Regent Street, W.

**CHINA OR JAPAN**.—Francis & Co., Chemists, Wrexham, can recommend a young Chemist, 5 ft. 11 in., 6 years' experience, who is anxious to secure a berth abroad.

**CHEMIST'S** Locum, Branch Manager, Assistant, Surgeon's Dispenser; disengaged; unqualified; 40; outdoors; steady; Prescriber, Extractor. 45 Grange Road, Leyton.

**ASSISTANT**; unqualified; aged 23; 8 years' experience, Wholesale and Retail (outdoor preferred). Apply, W. H., c/o Hayward Devonshire Road, Forest Hill, Kent.

**ASSISTANT**; aged 24½; height 6 ft.; good address; 11 years' first-class London and provincial experience; London preferred. B., 92 Commercial Street, Newport, Mon.

**MASON**, Chemists' Temporary Manager (Registered), Walton Vale Road, Oxford, now disengaged; Stocks carefully taken and valued; Books posted, Christmas Accounts made out.

**ASSISTANT**; unqualified; married; outdoor; permanency; 11 years' experience country Retail, Dispensing, &c.; abstainer, good references. "Spero," 40 Olavton Street, Grimsby.

**BIRMINGHAM**.—Junior desires situation in Birmingham beginning of March; time for study or classes indispensable; 22; good references. "Discipulus," 8 Victoria Parade, Felixstowe.

**BRANCH** Manager or Locum; qualified; middle-aged; single; Prescriber, Extractor (on Dental Register); good experience and references; disengaged. "Chemist," 22 Fisher Street, Carlisle.



**BRANCH Manager**; qualified, competent, reliable; varied experience; middle aged; married, no family; a permanency desired, or temporary till suited. "Nemo," 49 Roundhill Crescent, Brighton.

**SOUTH AFRICA**.—Engagement required, about March, by Dispenser, with good practical knowledge of Minor, Surgery, Extraction, &c.; references unexceptionable. "Colonist" (281/38), Office of this Paper.

**LOCUM**; 36; 20 years' town experience, Dispensing, Retail, Prescribing, Extracting, Manufacture, Stock; best credentials and references; moderate terms; day or week. "Competent," 32 Lion Street, Walworth, S.E.

**ASSISTANT**; 28; 5 ft. 10½ in.; unqualified; 12 years' experience, Store and otherwise; neat and accurate Dispenser; good Counter-man; knowledge of Photography; married. "Competent" (2/34), Office of this Office.

**NOTTINGHAM (or near)**.—As Assistant; aged 29; over 15 years' London and provincial experience; thorough knowledge of Postal and Telegraph duties (S.N. instrument); disengaged. Oliver Hooley, 163 Bobber's Mill Road, Nottingham.

## WHOLESALE

**AS Clerk**; London or provinces; good experience. 2/23, Office of this Paper.

**TOWN Traveller** to good Drug or Sundry house; disengaged. "Constant," 84½ Gloucester Road, S.W.

**AS Wet or Dry Counterman**, or in the Office; 21; satisfactory references. 281/26, Office of this Paper.

**SITUATION**, in Wholesale Office or Warehouse; 5 years' Retail experience; aged 20. Trowell, 15 Park Road, Sittingbourne.

**EXPERIENCED Chemist** seeks position in a good firm of Manufacturers; excellent references, &c. 276/21, Office of this Paper.

**BOOKKEEPER**, experienced; thoroughly conversant with trade; bills made out, accounts collected; good references. "Pills" (281/14), Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist** (26), thorough knowledge of Retail trade, desires to represent good house, or situation in laboratory. 2/19, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER**; qualified Chemist; first-class connection among Chemists and Doctors in the six Northern Counties; highest references. 280/18, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER** for well-known London house, covering 12 counties (Middlesex centre), every 3 or 4 months, desires to share his services with another firm. 281/7, Office of this Paper.

**WHOLESALE**.—Young man as Clerk or other position, in Wholesale Druggist's; 4 years' experience, Retail trade; 2 years in Government Office. "Tarax" (1/11), Office of this Paper.

**WHOLESALE**.—Young man, energetic, requires situation as Dry or Wet Counterman; 8 years' Wholesale experience; good parcel maker. "Druggist," 62 Mountgates Street, Norwich.

**ADVERTISER**, aged 19, seeks engagement in the Office or Laboratory of a London Wholesale Chemist or Manufacturer; 3½ years' practical Retail experience. Hind, Lansdowne Road, Tottenham.

**A LOCAL Gentleman**, well known to Chemists and Medical men in the district of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, is prepared to introduce Specialities. Particulars "Devonia" (276/31), Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE** of leading firm of Wholesale Druggists is open to treat with first-class house; established connection of many years' standing amongst Medical Men and Chemists; highest references. 281/30, Office of this Paper.

**ENERGETIC Pharmaceutical Chemist** wishes to Represent one or two best English houses on commission; Belfast and North of Ireland; good connection; exceptional abilities. Apply, "Go Ahead" (276/32), Office of this Paper.

**A LEIPSIC Commission Merchant** of Essential Oils, well known all over Germany, requires the representation of an Exporter or Manufacturer of Mitcham Peppermint Oil. Please address L. M., 7120 c/o Adolf Mosse, Leipzig, Saxony.

**FOREIGNER**, of Chemist and Druggist line, who has had long practical experience in the management of an important manufactory of Essential Oils, and who thoroughly understands the newest methods of extraction and distillation of Essential Oils under reduced pressure; also preparation of Concentrated Soluble Essential Oils and the manufacture of Mustard Oil by an artificial process, on a large scale, is open for an engagement as Assistant or Manager. 240/22, Office of this Paper.

## MISCELLANEOUS

*Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.*

### STUDENTS AND VISITORS TO LONDON

**WILL** find a first-class moderate Hotel; bed and breakfast from 3s.; tariff on application. Address, Mrs. Privett, 68, 83, and 85, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury Square.

**DAISY (LIMITED)**, Leeds, offer £5 for the best Daisy window. For particulars drop a Post Card.

**STICKY** Fly-papers, the cleanest and best made, 5 gross, your own wording and name, 25s.; half, 15s.; sample gross 5s., carriage paid; Disinfecting-bells, 4s. per gross; Sulphur Tablets, 38s. per cwt., 7-lb. box sample, carriage paid, 3s. 6d.; samples of all, 3 stamps. White, Chemist, Leicester.

**500 SAMPLES** of Sulphoids, with name and address on, free to any Chemist; nearly 20,000 being sent out weekly; don't miss the opportunity; Sulphoids show over 70% profit; minimum retail 1s.; advertisements inserted in time tables, price-lists, &c., &c. Write, Christie, Baker & Co., 53 and 54 Paternoster Row, London.

**TO CHEMISTS**.—"Ludine for the Hair" is a valuable Remedy for Preventing the Fall and Promoting the Growth, and is very popular. 3s. 6d. size 28s., and 5s. 6d. size 48s. per dozen. The Ludine Company, 191 Victoria Street, London, S.W., will pay carriage on orders of not less than 1 dozen. It can also be obtained from all Wholesale Houses.

**AGENCY** for a few European or Colonial Pharmaceuticals or Druggists' Sundries; our wide and personal acquaintance with the Drug Trade of the United States and Mexico offer the best possible means to sell goods; correspondence from reliable Manufacturers and Dealers invited. Those meaning business address, R. & F. Schweickhardt, St. Louis, U.S.A.

**COMPLETE** Fittings for Chemist's shop; 12 ft. run of drug drawers, glass labels and glass knobs, shelving, cornice, and lockers; 8 ft. mahogany and glass wall-case; 12 ft. mahogany and plate-glass counter; 6 ft. dispensing-screen, mirror-centre, with counter and sponge-case under; perfume case and desk; bent plate-glass counter case with display and serving-shelves; £15 the lot; in first-class condition and ready for immediate despatch. Philip Josephs & Son, 54 Old Street, London, E.C.

**CHEMISTS' Shop-fittings**.—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and out-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens; counters with glass-case fronts; wall-cases; bent-front and flat-top counter-cases; counter-desks; tooth-brush cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for Chemists, new and second-hand; extensive stock to select from, at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemists' Fitter, 14 Manchester Street, Liverpool; Works: 9 Preston Street. Telephone 6696.

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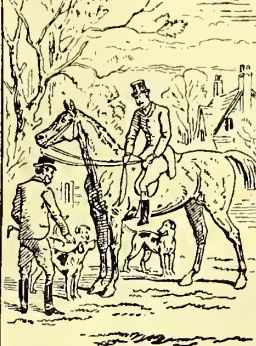


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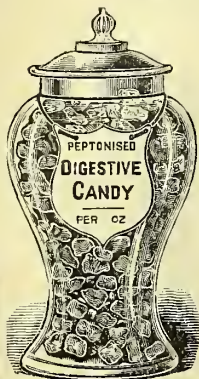


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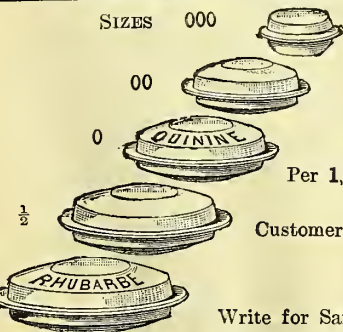
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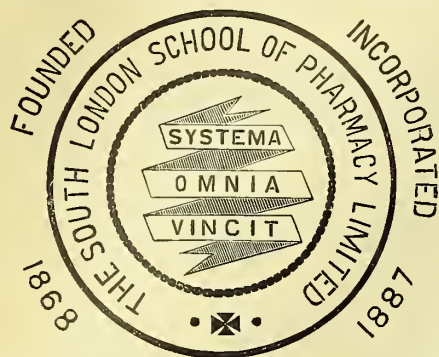
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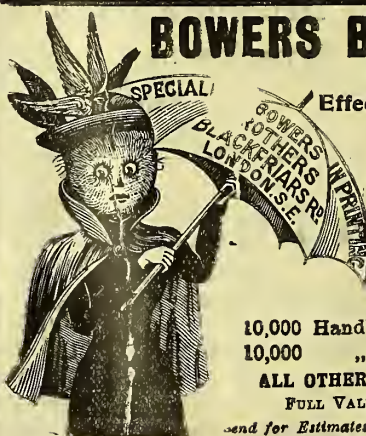
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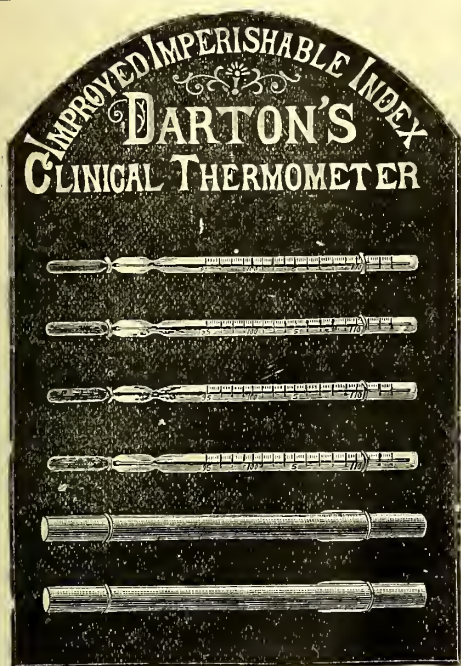
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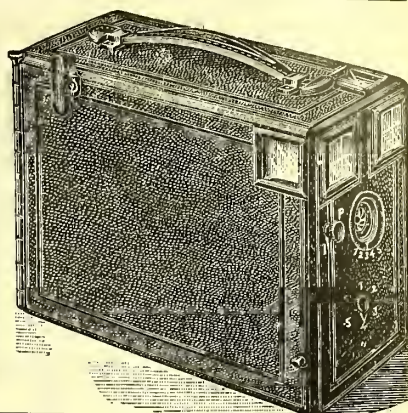
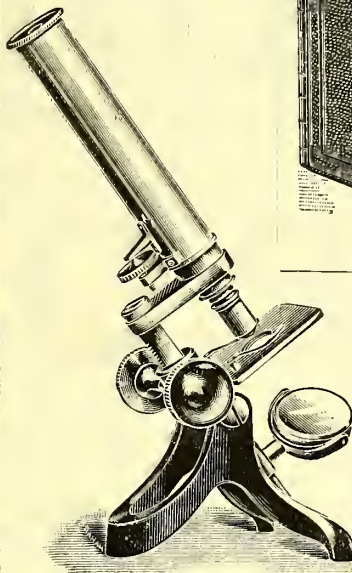
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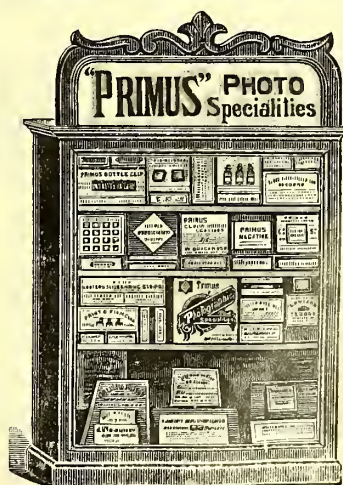
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"DEAR SIR,—Perhaps you would like to know that I won the (Thirty Guinea) FIRST PRIZE for Snap Shot in the Eastman Co.'s Competition last Autumn, and developed the Films with your Developer, and toned the Prints with your Toning Solution.

"Yours truly, E. B. OWEN."



PRICES REDUCED.

## The "Winged Lion" Brand

# Seeds in Packets



**FIRST INTRODUCED TO CHEMISTS BY MESSRS. POTTER & CLARKE.**














## THESE Packets have gained for themselves

WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Wherever they are supplied good reports are forthcoming  
OF THEIR SALE AND GROWTH.

We have every confidence in recommending Chemists, especially those in country and suburban districts, to take up this clean and easily managed business. The profits are good, the risk almost nil, and the initial outlay very small.

We pack over 175 varieties of Flower Seeds and 76 of Vegetable Seeds. All the most popular favourites are included, and many choice flowers have been added, so that it is now possible to get in penny packets such seeds as Pansy King of the Blacks, *Nicotiana affinis*, Forget-me-not true, Musk, Shirley Poppy, Cockscomb, and many other choice varieties.

OUR SELECTION IS THE LARGEST, AND OUR PACKETS THE BEST FILLED.

## NO PRETTIER BASKETS IN THE MARKET



Price 5/- per Gross, net account. In 2-Gross Cases or on  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Gross Cards.



The "Winged Lion" Brand  
**BIRD SEED.**

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

PUT UP IN CARDBOARD CASES WITH ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS IN COLOURS.

*The Seeds are carefully selected from the finest stocks, and are free from dirt and dust  
Our Combination is one of the best obtainable for all kinds of cage birds.*

1d. Packets, 8/- per Gross: 2d. Packets, 15/- per Gross: 4d. Packets, 26/- per Gross.

**FOR EXPORT.**—We put up a special 1-lb. Packet, without price printed on label.

**POTTER & CLARKE, 60, 62, & 64 Artillery Lane, LONDON, E.**

*And at 54 & 56 Great Ancoats Street. MANCHESTER.*



# LYNCH'S

## MARVEL ATOMIZER.



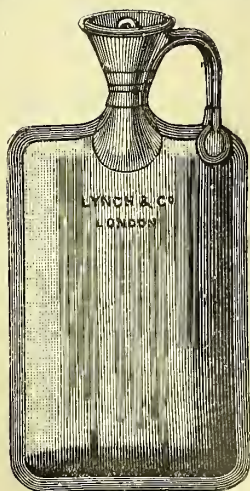
14/6 per doz.

(less usual Discount.)

## WATER BOTTLES.

"ENGLISH."

NEW PATTERN.



6 x 12 each	—	3/11	10 x 12 each	—	5/6
8 x 10 "	—	4/5	10 x 14 "	—	6/3
8 x 12 "	—	5/-	10 x 16 "	—	6/7
8 x 14 "	—	5/8	12 x 14 "	—	7/2

LESS USUAL DISCOUNT.

We would suggest to intending buyers to send for a sample bottle and compare quality and price before laying in stock for the coming season.

## PATENT SAFETY ENEMA.

60/- doz., less Discount.



No Possibility of Injecting Air. Always ready for use.  
Forms its own Reservoir. All parts are enclosed in Box.  
Will last many Years.

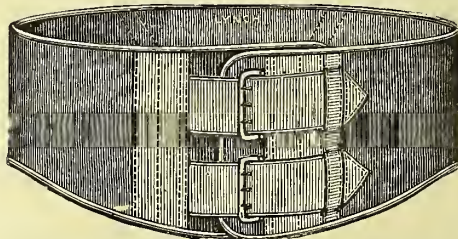
The above illustration represents an Enema which is arranged so that the box will form the reservoir for the fluid to be injected. By being used in this way any possibility of injecting air is avoided, owing to the fact that the suction end of Enema is screwed into bottom of reservoir. It is light and portable, and most suitable for travelling. The Enema is made of the finest quality rubber in one continuous length, and will last for many years with ordinary usage; it is also fitted with our patent non-corrosive glass valves. The reservoir which forms the box is made of iron, enamelled inside and out.

Fitted with improved Stopcock, as suggested by

W. D. JEFFERSON, M.R.O.S.

## LYNCH'S BODY BELTS.

MARVELLOUS VALUE.



3012. Belts, Gents' Body, in RED WEB, to buckle, strong and well finished ... .. 12/-  
3015. Belts, Gents' Body, in WHITE WEB, to buckle, superior finish ... .. 16/-  
3016. Belts, Gents' Body, in GREY NATURAL WEB, to buckle, elegantly finished with leather fittings ... .. 24/-

LESS USUAL DISCOUNT.

## LYNCH'S COMBINATION INHALER, FOR MOUTH AND NOSE.

(REGISTERED.)



To be used for Inhalations of Iodine, Terebenc, Pumiline, &c., for Sore Throats, Bronchial Affections, Nasal Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c.  
Complete in handsome maroon box, richly gilt, with Bottle for Medicine, and Cotton Wool.

8/6 per dozen, less usual Discount.

# LYNCH & CO., LTD., LONDON.



Telephone Number, Bank 852.

Telegraphic Address—CHEMICUS LONDON

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**COLLAPSIBLE TUBES**Marshall Lim.  
Vigo, Jules, et Cie.**COMP. MEDICINES**Allen & Hanburys  
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Sanitas Co., Lim.  
Sozlo & Andrioli  
Sparway & Co.  
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.  
Stevenson & Howell  
Treat, R. C. | Warrick Bros.  
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.  
Wright, Layman & Umney**ETHER**Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Howards & Sons  
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May & Baker, Lim.  
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Tyrer, T., & Co.  
White, A., & Sons  
Wright, Layman & Umney**EUCALYPTUS OIL**Drysdale, J. W., & Co.  
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Tasmanian Eucalypts Oil Co.**EXTRACT MEAT**Armour & Co. | Brand & Co.  
Beaufay & Co.  
Liebig Co.**EXTRACTS, FLUID**Allen & Hanburys  
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Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.  
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Ransom, W., & Son  
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.  
Wright, Layman & Umney**EXTRACTS, SOLID**Allen, G., & Co.  
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Mawson Filter Co.**FLY CATCHERS**Alabastine Co. (British), Lim.  
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Marshall, Lim.  
Mather, W., Lim.  
Smith, J. H., & Co.  
Strong, Christy  
Tunbridge & Wright**FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')**Allen & Hanburys  
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Bleasdale & Co., Lim.  
Bovril, Lim. (Brand & Co.)  
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.  
Frame Food Co.  
Fromms Extract Co.  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Heaton, Squire & Francis  
Liebig Co.  
Mellin's Food  
Milk Wine Co., Lim.  
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Savory & Moore  
Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles')**FOOD (for Plants)**

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Brauer, A.

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Price's Candle Co., Lim.**GRANULAR PREP.**Bishop, A., & Sons  
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Evans, Sons & Co.  
Heaton, Squire & Francis  
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.  
Lofthouse & Saltmer  
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.  
Wright, Layman & Umney**HAIR PREP.**Alexandre (Shadelsins)  
Brooks, Tom  
Chesebrough Co.  
Edwards & Co.  
Thiellay, E. H.**HERB BEER EXTS.**Newball & Mason  
Potter & Clarke**HOMEOPATHIC**Epps, J., & Co.  
Leath & Ross  
Munyon's Remedies  
Watson & Wales**HYPOPHOSPHITES**Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Fellows  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.  
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.**INALSERS**Krone & Sesemann  
Lynch & Co., Lim.**INSECTICIDES**Bleasdale, Lim.  
Flaming's Oil & Chemical Co.  
Lim.  
Jackson, T.  
Tunbridge & Wright**JELLOIDS**

Warrick Bros.

**LAVENDER WATER**Jackson, J., & Co.  
Sainsbury, S.**LINT**Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.  
Christy, T., & Co.  
Liverpool Lint Co.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Newsome, C.  
Robinson & Sons**LIQUORICE**Dunhill & Co.  
Evans, Gray & Hood ("Solazet")  
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savarini)  
Hillabys, J.  
Jeaneard, Gazan & Doumin**LIQUORS**Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.  
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.**LOOFAHS**

Solport Bros.

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Denoual, J.  
Gibson, R., & Sons (Mantras)  
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Jackson, T.  
Raines & Co.  
Warrick Bros.**LUNG PRESERVERS**

Zimmer &amp; Co.

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Fox, Fultz & Co.  
Gardner, W., & Sons  
Hattrick, J. L., & Co., Lim.  
Kalin, G.  
Newman, W. | Pindar, J. W.  
Werner, Pfeiderer & Perkins,  
Lim.**MAGNESIA**Bishop, A., & Sons, Lim.  
Bleasdale, W., & Co.  
Henry, T., & W. (Calmedin)  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Washington Chemical Co.**MALT EXTRACT, &c.**Allen & Hanburys  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
(Knaples)  
Distilleries Co., Lim.  
Heaton, Squire & Francis  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ld.  
Raines & Co.  
Raines, Clark & Co.  
Robinson & Co.**MARKING INKS**

John Bond's Crystal Palace

**MEDICINE CHESTS**Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Day, Son & Hewitt/Veterinary  
Day & Sons (Veterinary)**MERCURIALS**Howards & Sons  
May & Baker, Lim.  
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.**METH. SPIRIT, &c.**Boord & Son | Burroughs, J.  
Jones & Co. | Phillips, G., & Co.**MICROSCOPES**Darton, F., & Co.  
Ross, Lim.**MORPHIA**Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.  
Smith, T. & H., & Co.**MILK**Hawkesley, T. (Sterilizer)  
Nestle, H. (Condensed)  
Lumley, L., & Co. (Sterilised)**OILS, VARNISHES**Calvert Bros. & Co.  
Cooper & Co.  
Pinchin, Johnson & Co.  
Stern Bros. (White.)**OINTMENT BASES, &c.**Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
(Lanoline)  
Chesebrough Co. (Vaseline)  
Cooper & Co.  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.  
Thierry, A.**OXIDE OF ZINC**Hubbuck, T., & Son, Lim.  
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.**PALATINOLIDS**

Oppenheimer, Son &amp; Co., Lim.

**PATENT AGENTS**

Barker, Reginald W.

**PATENT MEDCNS, &c.**Anglo-American Drug Co., Ld.  
Beecham, T. (Pills)  
Benedictine Salve  
Clarke's Blood Mixture  
"Daisy" Headache Powders  
Edwards & Son  
Evans, Leecher & Webb  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Fenning (Powders)  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Guy's Tonic  
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)  
Hovenden & Sons  
Lagaman, C.  
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)  
May, Roberts & Co.  
Nicolay & Co.  
Post, A. M., Lim.  
Powell, Thomas, Lim.  
Richard, J. M.  
Thierry, A. (Balsam and Ointment)**PENS**

Jewel Pen Co.

**PEPPERMINT OILS**Bush, W. J., & Co.  
Buxton, W., & Co.  
Ransom, W., & Son  
Stevenson & Howell**PEPSIN, &c.**Armour & Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Cereboe Limited (Pepsalla)  
Fairchild Bros. & Foster  
Newbery, F., & Sons (Angluvin)  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.**PERFUMERY.**Allen & Hanburys, Lim.  
Ayrton & Saunders  
Bleasdale, Lim.  
Blondeau & Cie. | Boshm, F.  
Brooks, Tom  
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Bush, W., & J., & Co.  
Carmichael, M. W.  
Chesebrough Co.  
Cook, E., & Co.  
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Farina, J. M.  
Hovenden & Sons  
Jackson, J., & Co. | Lanoline  
London Essence Co.  
Lynch & Co., Lim.  
Marshall, Lim.  
Mason, C. E., & Co.  
Newbery, F., & Sons (Berdoes)  
Pears, A. & F., Lim.  
Potter & Clarke (Sachets)  
Roberts & Sheppey  
Sainsbury, S.  
Sanger, J., & Sons  
Schutze, F., & Co. (Co., Lim.)  
Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery  
Sinclair, Jos., & Son  
Tidman & Son | Treat, R. C.  
Van Oppen & Co.  
Vigo, Jules, & Co., Lim.  
West, T. (Oklai's Mona)  
Wilkinson & Co.  
Wright, Layman & Umney**PEROX. OF HYDR.**May & Baker, Lim.  
Robbins & Co.  
Sanitas Co., Lim.  
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.**PESSARIES**

Rendell, W. J.

**PTREUM JELLY, &c.**Allen & Hanburys  
Christy, T., & Co.  
Dee Oil Co., Lim.  
Hall, G., & Co.  
Snowdon, Sons & Co., Ld. (Jelly)  
Stern Bros.**PILL MACHINES**Bennett, Sons & Shears  
Pindar, J. W.**PHARM. PREPS.**Allen & Hanburys  
Armour & Co. | Balsa Bros.  
Barron, Harveys & Co.  
Boehm, Fredk.  
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne  
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Davies, Gibbins & Co.  
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Evans, Gadd & Co.  
Evans, Leecher & Webb  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Fairchild Bros. & Foster  
Ferrie & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.  
Fortuna  
Heaton, Squire & Francis  
Hewlett & Son  
Hoffmann, La Roche & Co.  
Howards & Sons  
Lagaman, C.  
Lofthouse & Saltmer  
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.  
Mackey, Mackey & Co.  
Martindale, W.  
May & Baker, Lim.  
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Potter & Clarke  
Smith, T. & H., & Co.  
Smith, W. E., & Co.  
Squire & Sons  
Stern Bros.  
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.  
Tyrer, T., & Co.  
"Vasogen"  
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.  
Willows, Francis, Butler  
Ayscough Thompson  
Woolley, Sons & Co.  
Wyleys Lim.**PHOTOGRAPHIC X RAY, &c.**Barclay & Sons, Lim.  
Boehm, Fredk.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Butcher, W., & Son  
Caddell & Neill, Lim.  
Darton, F., & Co.  
Edwards, T., & Co.  
Higgins, C. M., & Co.  
Houghton, G., & Sons  
Lockyer, J.  
Lowe, B., & Co.  
Mackey, Mackey & Co.  
Raphael, J., & Co.  
Ross Lim.  
Shaw, E. F., & Co.  
Thornton-Pickard Co., Lim.  
Tyrer, T., & Co.  
White, Alfred, & Sons  
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.**PILLS, Coated, &c.**Allen & Hanburys, Lim.  
Beecham, Thomas  
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.  
Cox, Arthur H., & Co.  
Davies, Gibbins & Co.  
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks  
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Evans, Gadd & Co.  
Heaton, Squire & Francis  
Holloway, Professor  
Kearsley, C. & G.  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
McKesson & Robbins  
Roberts & Sheppey  
Powell, Thomas, Lim.  
Scottish Sugar-coated Pill Co.  
Scott's, Dr.  
Wand, S. (Pearl Coated)  
Warner, W. R., & Co. (Coated)  
Wyleys, Lim.**PLASTERS**Chesebrough M'fg. Co.  
De St. Dalmas, A.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Seahury & Johnson  
Solport Bros. (Court)**POLISHING**Benjamin, H. S.  
Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum)  
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.  
Oakley, J., & Sons, Lim.  
Raines & Co. (Stockton);**PRINTING**Blake & Mackenzie  
Bowers Bros.  
Coran, J. R. (Glass)  
Ford, Shapland & Co.  
Harrison & Walde  
Shaw, E. F., & Co.  
Thomas & Co.  
Townsend, J.**QUININE**Boehringer, U. F., & Sohne  
Howards & Sons  
Imperial Quinine Co.  
Smith, S., & Co. (Wins)  
Zimmer & Co.**RENNET**Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Tomlinson & Hayward**RESPIRATORS**

Solport Bros.

**RUBBER STAMPS**Bond, J. (Crystal Palace)  
Richford, E. M.**SACCHARIN**Anglo-Continental Chemical  
Works, Lim.  
Saccharin Corporation, Lim.**SALICIN**Macfarlan & Co.  
Smith, T. & H., & Co.



**SAUCES, PICKLES**  
Goodall Backhouse & Co.

**SCHOOLS, &c.**  
Central (Edinburgh)  
Davis, F.  
Glasgow and West of Scotland  
School (T. S. Barrie)  
Goldsmiths' Institute  
Gordon's (Robt) School  
Laurence, I. (Optical)  
Leeds College of Pharmacy  
Liverpool School  
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy  
Metropolitan Col. of Pharmacy  
North of England School  
Northern College of Pharmacy  
Royal Dispensary (Edinburgh)  
South London School of  
Pharmacy, Ltd.  
Westminster College

**SEA SALT**  
Tidman & Son, Ltd.

**SEEDS**  
Macqueen, J.  
Potter & Clarke

**SEIDLITZ POWDERS**  
Hors & Co. | May, Roberts & Co.**SELTZOGENES**  
May, Roberts & Co.**SERUM**  
Green, R. W., & Co.**SHAVING**  
Hovenden & Sons (Execest)  
Lloyd, A., & Co. (A. S. Lloyd's  
Execest)**SHEEP DIP**  
Fletcher Bros. & Co.  
Jays Sanitary Compounds Co.  
Sanitas Co., Ltd.**SHOP FITTERS**

Alstrom, C.  
Ayrton & Saunders  
Bowling & Govier  
Bygrave, J. & W.  
Ellison, F. E., & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Joseph, Philip, & Son  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Mitchell, A.  
Parnall & Sons, Ltd.  
Trible, G., & Son  
Yates, W. S.

**SIZE**  
Meggett, S., & Sons, Ltd.**STARCH**  
Orishley, T. (Gloss)  
Hebdon, W. C. (Gloss)**SOAP**

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.  
Ayrton & Saunders  
Beetham, T., & Son  
Bronnley, H., & Co.  
Calvert, F. C., & Co.  
Cook, E., & Co.  
Cooper & Co.  
Crosfield, J., & Sons, Ltd.  
Gibbs, D. & W. (Medicated)  
Jays Sanitary Compounds Co.  
Mackenzie's, Dr. (Arsenical)  
Maypole Soap Co., Ltd.  
Peacock's Ovaline Soap Co.,  
Ltd.  
Pears, A. & F., Ltd.  
Sanitas Co., Ltd.  
Sharon Chemical Co., Ltd.  
Sharp Bros. Soap, &c., Co., Ltd.  
Sincclair, J., & Son  
Tidman & Son  
Vinolia Co., Ltd.  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**SPECTACLES, &c.**

Botwright & Grey  
Dartton, F., & Co.  
Laurence, L.  
Raphael, J., & Co.  
Worshipful Company of Spec-  
tacle Makers

**SPONGES**

Cohen, I. & M.  
Cresswell Bros. & Schmits  
Peterson, M., & Co.

**STOVES**

Clark, S., & Co., Ltd.

**SUGAR**

Morris & Sons

**SURGICAL**

Bailey, W. H., & Son  
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.  
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.  
Domen Belts Co.  
Eschmann Bros. & Walsh  
Ferrals & Co.  
Galen Manufact'g Co., Ltd.  
Hatriek, J. L., & Co., Ltd.  
Haywood, J. H.  
Krohn & Sesemann  
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.  
Lynch & Co., Ltd.  
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.  
Manson, R.  
Matto, Ltd.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.  
Powell & Barlow  
Quelch, H. C.  
Robinson & Sons  
Schnitz, F., & Co.  
Wood, Vincent  
Woodruff, F.

**STOPPERS**

Austin & Co. (Sprinklers)  
Barnett & Foster | Mellin, C.  
Patient Stopper, Box, and  
Stamping Co., Ltd.  
Stipendium Stopper Co., Ltd.

**SYPHONS**

Barnett & Foster  
British Syphon Co.  
Chemists Aerated and Mineral  
Waters Association, Ltd.  
Geraut, E., & Co.  
Idris & Co., Ltd.  
Kliner Bros. | Mellin, C.

**SYRUPS**

Beckett, W., Sons & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.  
(Liquors)  
Stevenson & Howell  
Volcanic Aeration Co.

**TABLETS**

Roberts & Sheppy

**TEA**

Thomas & Co.  
Tower Tea, Ltd.

**TEETHING PADS**

Marriott, E., & Co.

**THERMOMETERS**

Ayrton & Saunders  
Bailey, W. H., & Son  
Dartton, F., & Co.  
Denton, S. G.  
Pastorelli & Raphin  
Peroni, A.

**TINCTURES**

Evans, Sons & Co.  
Hewlett, C. J., & Son  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Wyleys, Ltd.

**TOBACCO & CIGARS**

Singleton & Cole, Ltd.

**TOOTH PASTE**

Beecham, T.  
Jewsbury & Brown  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Sinton, O., & Co.  
Woods, M. (Arecia)

**TRADE MARK AGENTS**

Barker, Reginald W.

**VACCINATION**

Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Vaccine Association (Lymph)

**TOILET**

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.  
Ayrton & Saunders  
Barker, F., & Son  
Beetham & Son  
Burroughs, Welloome & Co.  
(Lanoline)  
Crosfield, J., & Sons, Ltd.  
Dee Oil Co., Ltd.  
Hovenden & Sons  
Lynch & Co., Ltd.  
Major & Co., Ltd.  
Marshall's, Ltd.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Peacock's Ovaline Soap Co.,  
Ltd.  
Quelch, H. C.  
Sanitas Co., Ltd.  
Sharon Chemical Co., Ltd.  
Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery  
Co., Ltd.  
Solport Bros.  
Southall Bros. & Barclay  
Squire & Sons  
Tidman & Son, Ltd.  
Townsend, J. (Paper)  
Vinolia Co., Ltd.

**VALUERS AND****TRANSFER AGENTS**

Berdoo & Co. | Brett, F. J.  
Judd & Manners  
Orridge & Co.  
Tomlinson, Thos., & Son

**VANILLA**

Pavie, F.

**VARNISHES, &c.**  
Brown, W., Sons & Co.**VASELINE**

Chesebrough Co.

**VETERINARY**

Bird & Storey  
Chambers, J. F.  
Day & Sons  
Day, Son & Hewlett  
Dobson, G.  
Elliman, Sons & Co.  
Harvey & Co.  
John, A., & Co.  
Leng, A., & Co.  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Sanitas Co., Ltd. | Spratt's (Dogs)  
Walker, Troke & Co.

**VINEGAR**

Beaufoy & Co.  
Grimble & Co.

**VINOLIA Superfatted**

Vinolia Co., Ltd.

**WEED KILLER**

Acme Chemical Co., Ltd.  
Fletcher Bros. & Co.  
North of Ireland Chemical Co.  
Sanitas Co., Ltd.  
Tomlinson & Hayward

**WHOLESALE & EXPORT  
DRUGGISTS**

Allen & Hanburys  
Allen, S., & Son | Baiss Bros  
Baron, Harveys & Co.  
Blensdale & Co., Ltd.  
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.  
Bush, W. J., & Co.  
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.  
Davies, Gibbons & Co.  
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hiles  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Evans, Lecher & Webb  
Ferrals & Co. | Gra, F.  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Harker, Stagg & Morgan  
Hearson, Squire & Francis  
Hewlett & Son  
Kemp, Wm., & Son  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Lofthouse & Saltmer  
London Essence Co.  
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.  
Potter & Clarke  
Raines & Co.  
Raines, Clark & Co.  
Sharland & Co.  
Smith, B. A., & Co.  
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.  
Taylor & Colledge  
Willows, Francis, Butler  
Ayscough Thompson  
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co.  
Wright, Layman & Umney  
Wyleys, Ltd.

**WINES, SPIRITS,****BEER, &c.**

Beaufoy & Co.  
Bowen & McKechnie  
Burroughs, J.  
Clark, J.  
Coleman & Co., Ltd.  
French Hygienic Society  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Holloway's Wine Co., Ltd.  
Millar, A., & Co. (Orange)  
Phillips, G., & Co.  
Robinson, B. (Orange)  
Smith, S., & Co., Ltd. (Orange)  
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.  
Symons, J., & Co., Ltd.  
Wilcox & Co., Ltd.  
Wright, Layman & Umney  
Wyleys, Ltd.

# To Stock it is to Sell it.

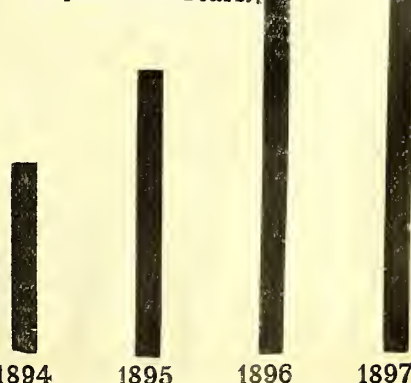


The public demand for Bovril still increases rapidly. The diagram at side, showing comparatively the sales during the past four years, accurately represents the growth in popular favour of Bovril. Chemists and others not yet fully stocked will learn with interest that the advertising of Bovril during the winter months will be conducted on very extensive lines, and a greatly increased business will ensue.

**BOVRIL LIMITED,**  
**Food Specialists & Hospital Purveyors,**  
**LONDON.**

Contractors to H.M. and Foreign Governments.

Comparative Sales during  
the past Four Years.





# A DRUG STORE MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

## HE SAYS:-

"Of other advertising, the Price List is the most popular. Hand-bills are thrown away unread, but a Price List is often kept—and perused. Properly worked, these Lists cost next to nothing, a few good advertisements, easily obtained, paying nearly or quite the whole cost."

—Vide *C. & D.*, January 2, 1897.

## HARRISON & WAIDE

The Leading Store List Publishers,

KIRKSTALL ROAD, LEEDS,

Will be pleased to send Samples, Prices,  
and Information on receipt of  
Three Stamps.

## THE SERRATED Pine Tree Toilet Paper.

IN CASES PRINTED IN GOLD.

1 dozen Packets - - 4/-

6 dozen Packets with Name & Address @ 3/10

12 dozen Packets " " @ 3/8

## JAMES TOWNSEND & SON,

Medical Label & General Printers,

2 & 3, Stonecutter St., Little Queen Street,

LONDON.

EXETER.

# FORD, SHAPLAND & CO.,

CHEMISTS' & GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

6 GREAT TURNSTILE, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES OF OUR

PICTORIAL & ORDINARY COUNTER BILLS

ON WHITE AND COLOURED PAPERS.

# FOLDING CARDBOARD BOXES

PLAIN, OR PRINTED IN CHOICE DESIGNS FOR PUTTING UP SPECIALITIES.

## POSTERS.

CABINET PAPER FOR THE WATER CLOSET.  
In Registered Shape Boxes and in Packets. Samples and Prices on Application.

CHEMISTS' SLIP LABELS, from 1s. per 1,000. CHEMISTS' PILL LABELS from 1s. 3d. per 1,000.  
Labels of every description. Copper Plates for Slip and Dispensing Labels engraved free of charge, if 5,000 Labels are ordered.

PRICE LISTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS, MEMORANDUMS, CARDS,

And all kinds of Printing and Stationery required by Chemists, at most Moderate Prices.

Prescription Books, Ledgers and Account Books.

DEMY PAPER AND WRAPPING PAPER FOR CHEMISTS, TWINE, SEALING WAX, &c.

Agents for Registration of Trade Marks.

Designs Furnished if Required.



**PROTECTION and CO-OPERATION.****THE PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION.**

COPY.

2 & 3 STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
30th January, 1899.

MESSRS. THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, 70 LONG LANE, S.E.

DEAR SIR,—I notice that you are making an offer to the Trade to return a cash bonus to your retail customers who purchase a certain quantity of goods from you during twelve months. I see that you undertake not to supply the goods to anyone who sells them below minimum fixed prices. I am writing to suggest that the best and simplest method of guaranteeing these prices is to add your articles to our Protected List. I think if you could do this, and thus guarantee to our members that they would not be undersold, you would find that a number of them would be prepared to consider your offer, especially as you seem desirous of recognising the interests of those who distribute your articles.

I am, yours faithfully,  
W. S. GLYN-JONES, *Secretary.*

**Dr. Allinson's NATURAL FOOD Specialities.**

COPY.

70 LONG LANE, LONDON, S.E.  
January 31st, 1899.

Mr. W. S. GLYN-JONES.

DEAR SIR,—We are obliged by your esteemed letter of the 30th inst, and in reply, shall be very pleased to do as you suggest,—viz. place the articles on P.A.T.A. list, if a sufficient number of retailers take up the Special Agency.

We do not know that so favourable an opportunity has ever occurred (see our advertisement in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 28, 1899) by which the retailer can so easily become identified with a system, securing to himself such immense and permanent advantages.

Yours faithfully,  
THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY, LTD.

**BOTWRIGHT & GREY,****MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS**(WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY),  
**CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.**

**INTERCHANGEABLE  
SPECTACLES  
AND EYEGLASSES  
IN ALL METALS.**

All kinds of Glasses and Pebbles to fit.

Our system is acknowledged to be the most perfect in use.



**TRIAL CASES.  
SPECTACLE MEASURING  
RULES.  
FACE MEASURING RULES**

We keep a large stock of reliable goods of which we invite inspection.

**Sydney Office—**

LION &amp; MOSELY. Wynyard Building, Wynyard Sq.

**Melbourne Office—**

LION &amp; MOSELY. Apollo Chambers, Flinders Lane

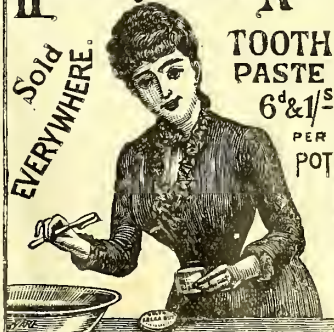
**"OLLAPEARL,"**

THE DENTIFRICE OF THE AGE.

**ABSOLUTELY NOVEL AND INGENIOUS.**

Perfumed and Carbolic, 6d. and 1s. BONUS WITH  
FIRST ORDER. Write for full particulars to

THE OLLAPEARL CO., 371 OXFORD ST.,  
LONDON, W.

**WOODS' ARECA NUT**

Removes Tartar, Whitens the Teeth, Sweetens the Breath, and Checks Decay.

Largest  
Sale in the World.  
Hundreds  
of Testimonials.  
Have no Substitute.

Also in Collapsible  
Tubes, 1s. each**WOODS,  
PLYMOUTH.**



# KINMOND'S

## ROYAL LEAMINGTON

# TABLE WATERS

Were first supplied to  
H.M. the Queen in 1858, and to  
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1862.

UNRIVALLED for PURITY and QUALITY.

IN ORDINARY BOTTLES AND SYPHONS.

MANUFACTORY-  
**LEAMINGTON.**

Send for Trade List and Compare Prices.

# HOOKER'S

# MILK WINE.

VILNAC  
Registered  
Trade Mark.

Of extreme utility in cases of (Patented).

Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Debility, Tuberculosis, Phthisis, Insomnia, Heart Weakness, Typhoid and other Fevers, all Wasting Diseases, Mental and Physical Overwork, Loss of Appetite, &c.

A peptonised product of milk containing all the constituents of the original milk (except fat) in a completely digested form. It is of great medicinal value for use in the sick-room, for convalescents, for those suffering from dyspepsia, insomnia, nervous disorders, &c.

Its value consists in the fact that the whole of the casein or curd of the milk is present in the Wine in the form of peptones, which are capable of being absorbed into the system without digestive effort. Whilst possessing all the valuable properties of a highly peptonised milk it takes the form of a sound and palatable Wine, of great use in all febrile disorders and cases of acute illness where milk or milk and a stimulant is essential, and often difficult to administer. It is in fact a powerful food stimulant and tonic, and may be used successfully with benefit both in illness and convalescence. It is a most useful appetiser and aid to digestion under any circumstances, and especially for the weak and aged.

Many valuable testimonials have already been obtained from medical men and others who have tested and used the Wine.

A Physician in Large Practice certifies:—"HOOKER'S MILK WINE is a valuable addition to the dietary of the sick-room, and I have found it a powerful restorative and stimulant, not only in severe illness, but also in cases of nervous exhaustion induced by overwork, study, and other causes. It has also been used with marked and surprising success where no other food could be taken, and I have been struck with its value as an appetiser when taken shortly before a meal."

Sold in Wine Quarts and Pints, 4/6 and 2/6 per bottle, through any Chemist, or from the Manufacturers:—

**THE MILK WINE CO., LTD.**

9 Arundel Street, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

REE SAMPLES to Medical Practitioners only will be sent on application. Included with each sample is a small bottle of Tannic Acid in Solution. A simple experiment will then immediately demonstrate the Milk Peptones present in the Wine.

# St. Raphaël

# Quinquina.

THE MOST WONDERFUL TONIC WINE  
IN THE WORLD.



The ST. RAPHAËL QUINQUINA has the largest sale of any similar Wine in France. For Loss of Appetite, Anæmic Conditions, and Nervous Depression, it is the most wonderful Tonic Wine ever submitted. Apart from its marvellous restorative properties, it is also a pleasant and agreeable Wine, and can be used as a beverage with Mineral Water.

Show Cards, Handbills, and  
all Advertising Matter  
supplied free.

SOLE AGENTS:

**BOWEN & MCKECHNIE,**  
Cross Street, FINSBURY, E.C.

— A —

# PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

May be obtained by adding the

## WINE TRADE

AS A BRANCH.

## LICENSE DIFFICULTY OVERCOME.

Write at once for particulars to

## HOLLOWAY'S,

WHO OBTAIN SAME WITHOUT DELAY.

PORTS,  
SHERRIES,  
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CHAMPAGNES,

& Co., & Co.

Holloway's Coca Wine,  
"Vinervo."

Holloway's Meat and Malt  
Wine, "Vinvires."

Holloway's Invalid Port,  
1/6 and 2/9 per bottle.

Less 33½ per cent.

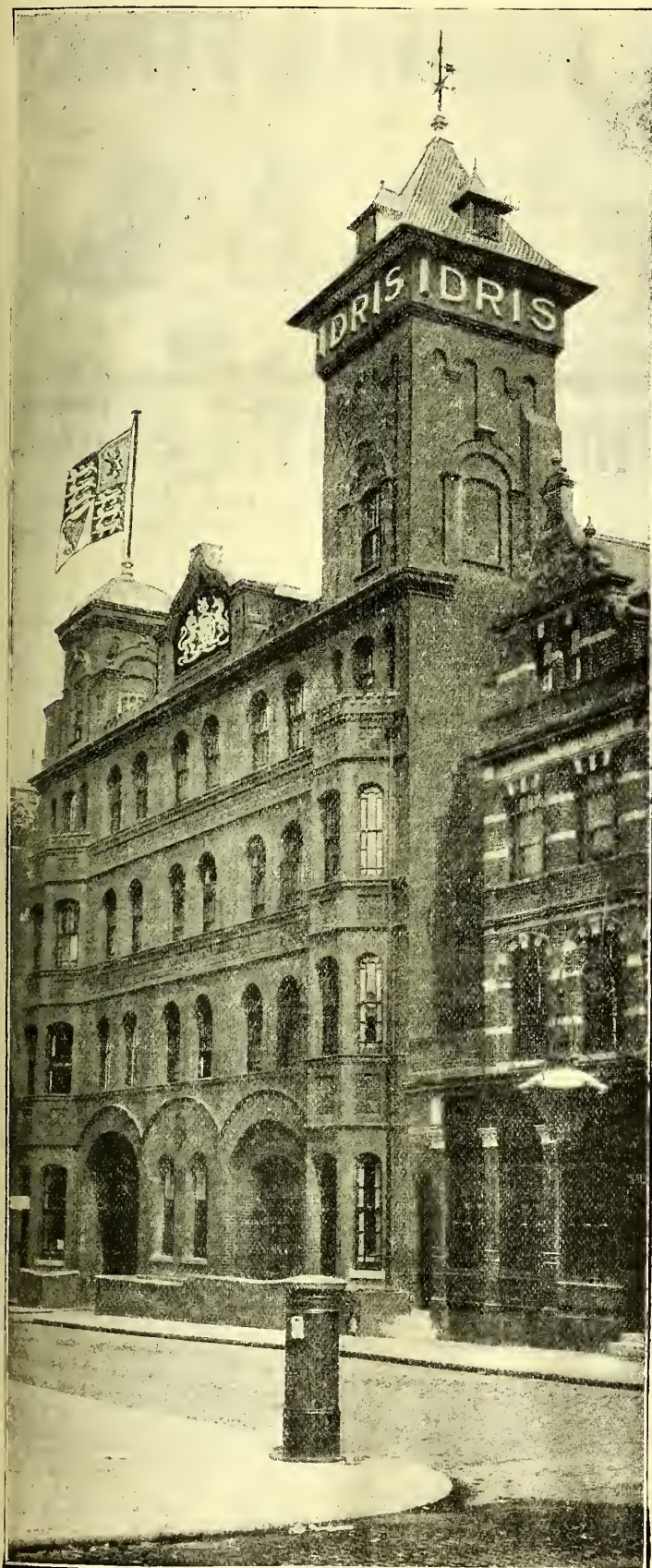
A postcard will fetch our price list and full particulars,  
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## HOLLOWAY'S WINE CO., LTD.

61 New Oxford St., & Dyott St., LONDON, W.C.

Our Wines are manufactured under the supervision of  
Mr. E. A. HOLLOWAY, M.P.S.





# IDRIS

## Royal Table Waters.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE QUEEN.

Sample Case Free to Chemists.

Handsome Advertisement Tablets and  
Circulars given to Customers.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

**IDRIS & CO., Ltd.**  
**Camden Town,**  
**LONDON, N.W.**

Branch Factories at  
SOUTHAMPTON & LIVERPOOL.







## The "LANCET"

AND



The "LANCET" says:

"Vi-Cocoa must be assigned a place in the front rank of really valuable foods, since it is the embodiment of all the numerous principles contained in Malt, Hops, Kola, and Cocoa."

THE

## "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL"

AND



The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:

"Vi-Cocoa is a very palatable beverage of great stimulating and sustaining properties."

## The "MEDICAL MAGAZINE"

AND



The "MEDICAL MAGAZINE" says:

"Medical practitioners will find a valuable weapon in Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa in combating the various conditions of nervous exhaustion and enfeebled digestion. The ingredients of which it is composed are carefully selected, and of undoubted purity and strength."

## An ANALYST

AND



From MATTHEW A. ADAMS, F.R.C.S., F.I.C., F.C.S.,  
Trinity House, Maidstone; Public Analyst in the County of Kent, and Past President of Society of Public Analysts.

"In my opinion Vi-Cocoa is a happy combination, enhancing the food value of ordinary Cocoas."

## CAFE ZYLAK

PEPTONISED MILK AND COFFEE  
(Concentrated).

This new preparation of Coffee with Peptonised Milk supplies a largely felt want in the case of Invalids and delicate people. It is a most valuable addition to the condensed peptonised milk foods which have met with such complete approval from the Medical Profession.

PEPTONISED MILK  
(Concentrated).PEPTONISED COCOA AND MILK  
(Concentrated).

All the above preparations are sold in tins at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., and are obtainable everywhere

**SAVORY & MOORE, 143 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.**

*Chemists to the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.*

## THOS. GUEST &amp; CO.

**Carruthers Street, MANCHESTER.**

## MAKERS OF MEDICATED LOZENGES AND JUJUBES.

B.P., T.H. Ph., and General Proprietary Lozenges. Decorated Tin Cartons of 2 and 4 lbs. Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne—a Speciality. Finest Gum Jujubes and Pastilles—Glycerine and Black Currant, &c. Granular and all Effervescing Preparations. Boiled Sugars, Floral Tablets.

SEND FOR LIST, SAMPLES, AND COMPARE.

TELEPHONE 236. TELEGRAMS "GUESTO."



# PHARMACEUTICAL SUGAR.

GUARANTEED PURE CANE GRANULATED SUCROSE, ENTIRELY FREE FROM BLUE.

Macfies



"A Pure Granulated Sugar entirely free from colouring matter, specially adapted for making syrups and other preparations."

—PHARMACEUTICAL  
JOURNAL.

"We have recently examined it, and have formed a high opinion of its suitability for Pharmaceutical purposes."

—THE CHEMIST  
AND DRUGGIST.

Sugar.

**MACFIE & SONS, LIVERPOOL.**

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS—

EVANS, SONS & CO., 56 Hanover Street, LIVERPOOL. EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.  
EVANS & SONS (LIMITED), MONTREAL.

## Pure Liquefied CARBONIC ACID GAS

Prompt Delivery, any Quantity. For Prices and Particulars, apply to

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO., LIM., WASHINGTON, COUNTY DURHAM, ENGLAND.



A COMPLETE APPARATUS.  
CAPABLE OF PRODUCING  
OVER

**300 DOZ. BOTTLES**

of Aerated Water per day,  
at a minimum of cost,  
from

**£20.**

**SODA-WATER MACHINERY**  
AND ALL APPLIANCES FOR THE TRADE.  
NO DANGER. NO MESS.  
Write for  
ILLUSTRATED  
CATALOGUE  
Post Free upon Application.

**BARNETT & FOSTER**

NIAGARA WORKS,

26<sup>th</sup> EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.

10 Gold Medals. 45 Highest Awards.





**550 Times Sweeter than Sugar.**

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**USE**  
**Refined —**  
**Saccharin**

**TO SECURE**  
**Refined Drinks.**

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Fullest Particulars on application to

**THE SACCHARIN CORPORATION, LTD.**

**165 QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.**



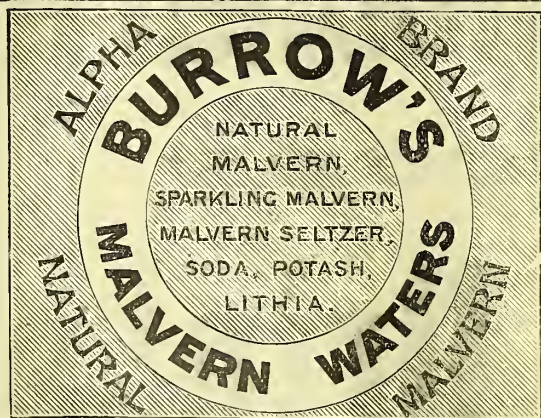
**BEAUFOY & CO.**

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1730).

[2]

**SOUTH LAMBETH, LONDON, S.W.****Manufacturers of****ACETIC ACID**

30 %, 33 % Brit. Pharm. 1898, and all strengths up to and including Glacial.

**PRICES QUOTED UPON APPLICATION.****BURROUGH'S "RED CROSS BRAND"**  
**COCA WINE.**CALE STREET DISTILLERY  
CHELSEA,  
LONDON, SW.**WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES.**Dr. A. B. GRIFFITHS says, "Second to none in the market."—*Aug. 24, 1896.*Also S.V.R. & S.M.  
At Lowest Prices. [3]

ESTABLISHED 1760.

**DUNHILL'S**  
**LICORICE**  
**CAKES.**All  
Chemists  
should stock these,  
the oldest and best known.

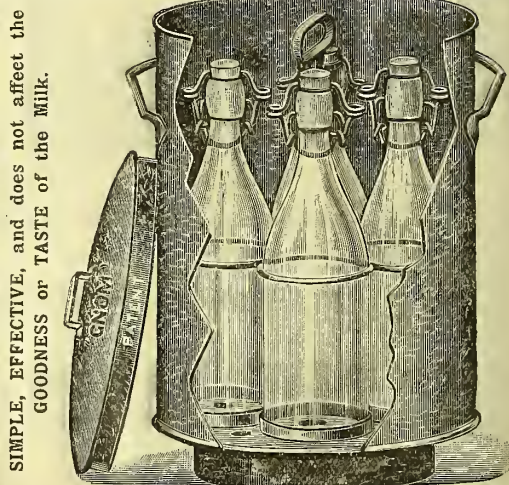
Stocked by the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Free samples on  
application.  
Colonial and Foreign  
Agents wanted.**DUNHILL & CO.****PONTEFRACT.****MILK IS DANGEROUS! UNLESS YOU STERILIZE IT**

Every Household should Use

**THE "GNOM" PATENT**  
**Domestic Sterilizer**

The great feature of this patent process of sterilization is that immediately the milk is placed in the bottle the stopper is closed—even during the sterilizing process—and must never be opened until the milk is required for use, thus rendering sterilization practically automatic. This is achieved by the patent stopper, the spring of which rises to release the pressure during sterilization, and automatically closes immediately the pressure is relaxed.

SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE, and does not affect the  
GOODNESS or TASTE of the Milk.

WHOLESALE ONLY OF

**L. LUMLEY & CO.,** 1 America Square, **LONDON, W.C.**

Of all Chemists, Ironmongers, &amp;c.



**DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.****ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,**

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS, Erskine St., Hulme, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

And 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C. „

**SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS**

Have gained a high reputation everywhere. They are put up in 1 lb., 2 lb., and 5 lb. bottles. Packed in casks or in 1 dozen cases as required. These sweets are absolutely pure, and we specially recommend

*Lime Fruit Tablets.**Cocoa Nut Tablets.**Butter Scotch Drops.**Everton Toffy.**Tip Top Tablets.**Cream Toffee.**Mixed Fruit Drops.**Gibson's Cough Drops.**Mint Rock.**Rose Drops.**Raspberry Drops.**Strawberry Drops.**Acid Drops.**Lemon Tablets.**Malt Tablets.*

LINSEED, LIQUORICE and CHLORODYNE LOZENGE, in 7-lb. Decorative Counter Tins (Free).  
PURE LIQUORICE PELLETS.

CHOCOLATE WORM CAKES (very Attractive).

GLYCERINE JUJUBES, or PASTILLES in Decorated Tins or Glass Jars.

VOICE JUJUBES, DELECTABLE, &amp;c., &amp;c.

COMPRESSED PELLETS of all kinds.

**SUGAR WORM CAKES**

Will keep in any climate. A steadily increasing demand is made for them for export.

**PINK WORM TABLETS**

Are stamped with Customer's Name if desired.

**CHOCOLATE WORM CAKES.****GINGERBREAD WORM CAKES.**

Very palatable and unusually attractive. Children eat them with delight.

The Chocolate and Gingerbread Cakes are wrapped in tin-foil to preserve them from atmospheric influence, and then enclosed in an envelope, printed with directions. Sent out in Enamelled Show Tins.

**THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES**

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia, 1898).

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.



# S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S

## BEST QUALITY

# TOOTH BRUSHES

**72/- per Gross.**



**Each Bearing Trade Mark and Warranted.**



*NO CHARGE FOR STAMPING WITH NAME OF CUSTOMER, WHEN NOT LESS THAN 1 GROSS OF AN PARTICULAR BRAND ARE ORDERED.*

# ABSORBENT LINT

*(Of Improved Qualities)*

**SAMPLES SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.**

	Per lb.		Not less than 112 lb each or assorted, per lb.
Maw's No. 11 Lint . . .	1/2	5 per cent. Monthly a/c.	1/-
Maw's No. 1 Hospital . . .	1/2		1/-
Maw's No. 2 Hospital . . .	1/6		1/3
Maw's Superior Hospital . . .	1/9		1/6
Maw's Superior Surgeons' . . .	2/-		1/9
TAYLOR'S Super A1 Flax <i>Improved, Absorbent</i> } . . .	3/-		2/6
Ditto, in 1-oz. packages . . .	3/6		3/-

# S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON

**7 to 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.**



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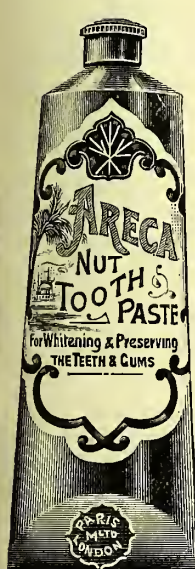
TO SEND  
FOR AN ASSORTED  
DOZEN

# 3/3

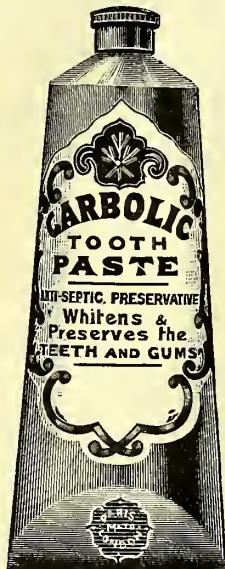
## ENAMELLED COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

Filled with Areca, Cherry, Carbolic, Rose, Eucalyptus, Camphor Tooth Pastes and Cream, Toilet Lanoline Cream, Glycerine and Honey, Cucumber Jelly, Shaving Creams, &c.

They Sell Readily, Showing Handsome Profits.



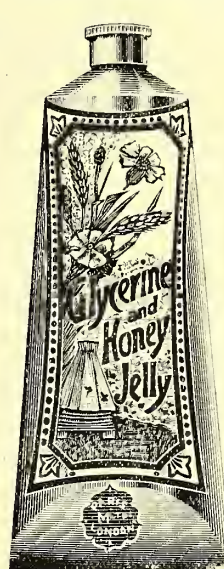
$\frac{1}{2}$  actual 6d. size.



$\frac{1}{2}$  actual 6d. size.



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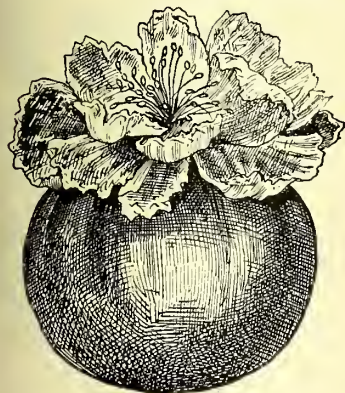


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OUR NEW SERIES OF ATTRACTIVE

## SILK SACHETS

Send for Sample Dozen. Grosses will Follow.



Half Original Size.

**THE POPPYLAND.**

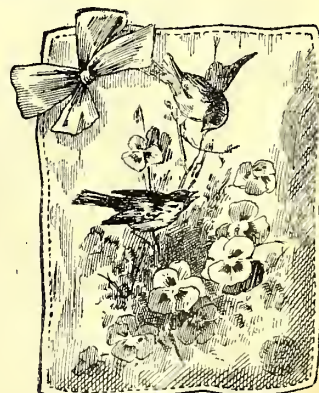
4s. 6d. doz. 48s. gross.



**"THE NEW BUTTERFLY."**

4s. 6d. doz.

Made in Beautiful Silks and Satins, and Coloured to Nature.



**THE NEW CUSHION SACHETS.**

Beautifully Painted. Assorted Designs.  
7 - doz. 80 - gross.

**MARSHALLS, LIMITED, 27 Red Lion Sq., W.C.**



**TO WHOLESALE & EXPORT CHEMISTS.****Price's Patent Candle Company Ltd**

BELMONT WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.,

ARE PREPARED TO QUOTE FOR

**OILS.** Neatsfoot, Lard, Animal, Olive, Cooking, Castor, Cod, Sperm, Coconut, Palm, etc.

Water White Mineral Oil, free from Sulphur (Paraffinum Liquidum B.P.)

**LARDS.** Prepared, Benzoated, Indurated.**WAXES.** Beeswax, White Wax, Ceresine, Paraffin Wax, Japan Wax, Spermaceti**PETROLEUM JELLY "Ceratine" White or Yellow, Plain or Scented.**

Samples and Price Lists on Application.

Manufacturing  
Perfumers,**JULES VIGO ET CIE., LTD.**24 Newbury Street,  
Aldersgate, E.C.

Popular Perfumes		Sealed	Capped	Popular Perfumes		Plain label	Gold blocked label, ribboned
2d. carded (3 doz.) assorted ...	14/-	gross ...	15/- gross	6d. assorted ...	39/-	gross ...	45/- gross
2d. " " decorated ...	16/-	" ...	17/- "	6d. decorated ...	45/-	" ...	48/- "
3d. boxed " assorted ...	20/-	" ...	21/- "	1s. assorted ...	78/-	" ...	90/- "
3d. " " decorated ...	22/-	" ...	23/- "	1s. decorated ...	90/-	" ...	96/- "

The decorated lines are ornamented with Lily of the Valley, White Violet, Parma Violet, and Wallflower.

*A Pyramid for Window Display Purposes with every £3 Order.***ENAMELLED COLLAPSIBLE TUBES—Cold Creams:** Otto, Violet, and Lanoline.**Toothpastes:** Cherry, Carbolic, Rose, White Rose, Areca Nut. **Toilet Jellies & Creams:** Glycerine & Honey, Lanoline, Hamamelis, Violetta. **Sundries:** Vaseline, Petroleum Jelly, Shaving Cream, Pomade Hongroise**TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.****SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA****MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.**

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.  
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.  
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.  
Restores the Colour to Carpets.

Of all Chemists, Etc.

Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.  
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.  
Invigorating in Hot Climates.  
Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

Price 1s. per Bottle.

**SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.****BATH-EUCRYL**  
FOR THE BATH.

Imparts Fragrance to the Bath, is ANTISEPTIC and INVIGORATING. It wards off Chills, Colds, Influenza, &amp;c. Refreshes after Exertion. Maintains Health.

**FREE SAMPLES**  
**GOOD CIRCULARS**  
**PROTECTED PROFITS**  
**DEMAND CREATED**

We can supply your requirements for CARBOLIC ACIDS, CRESYLIC ACID, DISINFECTANT POWDERS, BENZENE, TOLUOL, XYLOL, NAPHTHALINE. Write for our Prices.

**MAJOR & CO., LTD., HULL.**

Eucryl preparations should be stocked and sold by leading Chemists throughout the country; they are well presented and attract the customer. District Agents appointed and well supported. Bath-Eucryl is supplied to retail at 1/6 and 2/6 per bottle, at 13/6 and 22/9 per dozen in t, carriage paid on prepaid orders over 1 dozen. Send for particulars of Eucryl Disinfecting Fluid, Eucryl Vaporising Fluid, Eucryl Disinfecting Powder.

May be had from Barclay's, Butler's Edwards', Newbery's, Sanger's, Evans' (Liverpool), Woolley's (Manchester), Southall's (Birmingham), Goodall's (Leeds), John Evans (Dublin), &c.







# CORBYN, STACEY & CO., LTD.

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Analytical Chemists.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.



Offices: 22 GREAT ST. HELENS, E.C. Laboratories and Drug Warehouses: 300 HIGH HOLBORN, 61 and 62 EAGLE STREET, and 7 and 8 FISHER STREET, LONDON, W.C.

DRUG AND ILLUSTRATED PERFUME LIST ON APPLICATION.

## CORBYN'S Natural Perfumes

Are specially manufactured by C., S. & Co., Ltd., by the most recent and approved process from the finest raw products imported direct from the South of France, and are superior for richness and delicacy of odour to any yet introduced into this country.



In Bulk or in highly Attractive Cases.

Also in Special Quarter-pound Bottles, containing five fluid ounces of TRIPLE EXTRACTS, and labelled with Fancy Coloured French-style label, and sealed with Gold Monogram.

### POT POURRI.

Fancy Gold Caskets, in Fancy Leatherette Cases, filled with Pot Pourri. Good selling line.

### GRECIAN BOUQUET.

This favourite and lasting Perfume is especially recommended as commanding a ready sale.

EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER, TOILET WATERS, SPRAYS, ETC.

### SARG'S ORIGINAL BEEHIVE BRAND.

SARG'S



BRAND.

"NEVER DEFER."

WHITE, NATURAL, YELLOW, & ORANGE

## CERESINE WAX.

STOCK KEPT IN LONDON & LIVERPOOL of fifteen different qualities.

SARG'S GLYCERINE SARG'S

Sole Consignee for the United Kingdom:

FREDK. BOEHM, LONDON.

16 Jewry Street, E.C.



### CHOICELY SCENTED LEATHER.

FRAGRANCE RETAINED INDEFINITELY.

54/- Per Gross.

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES:

REFUSE IMITATIONS.

CARMICHAEL, 158 NEW BOND STREET.

## BRECKNELL'S PRIZE MEDAL

Recommended by Eminent Medical Men. **SKIN** Unscented yet Sweet as a Rose.

Although low in price, it ranks with high-class soaps, and is altogether the best extant for producing a Clear and Healthy Skin.

**SOAP.**

The longer it is kept the more it improves and increases in value LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

BRECKNELL TURNER & SONS, LIMITED.  
To Her Majesty, &c., &c.  
31 HAYMARKET, LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1862.



## FRANCIS NEWBERY &amp; SONS

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN,

1 &amp; 3 KING EDWARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## NEW STAINED DRESSING COMBS

CARDED.

s. d.

Small. Assorted colours.	Per 6 combs	...	...	2	3
1/- do. large	" "	...	...	4	3
1/- do. rakes	" "	...	...	4	0

Above Combs are very superior, and sell well at sight.

NEW 1/6 BRONCHITIS KETTLES,  
Per dozen, 10/-.

## ST. PAUL'S PERFUMES

"VIOLET SERIES."

Riviera, Russian, Parma, } Each bottle with  
White. } appropriate flower.  
Packed 1 doz. of each in neat boxes ... per dozen, 2/-

Chemists who have not yet seen this series are invited to order 1 dozen of each as a trial, and we doubt not that a repeat order for 1 gross assorted will follow very quickly.

Proprietors:

F. NEWBERY &amp; SONS.

SALVO  
PETROLIA

A SUPERIOR VASELINE.

May be procured through all Chemists and Druggists, and is  
Manufactured solely by the Proprietors,THE DEE OIL COMPANY,  
LIMITED

Works: SALTNEY, CHESTER.

## SALVO PETROLIA

Sanctioned by the Board of Trade Marine Department, and included in their instructions issued May, 1894, to superintendents of Mercantile Marine Offices.

Manufactured in five distinct qualities—WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, and RED (Veterinary).  
Packed in tins 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, and 28 lbs., 56 and 112lb. Drums, and 3 cwt. Barrels.

## OLEUM DEELINÆ

(REGISTERED).

GENERALLY ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR

Ophthalmia, Scurvy, Ringworm, Eczema,  
and all Skin Diseases.

Packed in Cases—One dozen 1s. Bottles; One dozen 2s. Bottles. Pint Bottles 4s. 6d. each for Hospitals and Dispensing Chemists. Testimonials may be had upon application.

## GEO. HALLER &amp; CO., SUSSEX HOUSE, 52 LEADENHALL ST.

## SPECIALITIES:

GLYCERINE, all qualities, chemically pure, B.P. 1898,  
Ph. Jap. II., P.G. III., commercial white and half-white,  
crude, brown, &c.

MINERAL OILS, importers of white, half-white, and yellow,  
bloomless, &c.; all qualities for Technical, Cosmetical,  
and Pharmaceutical purposes.

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM, B.P. 1898.

SLAB OIL.

PETROLEUM JELLY of all grades—white, half-white  
and yellow.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE, yellow and white, B.P. 1898.

CERESINE, GELATINE, CAMEL (Burnt - sugar  
Colouring).

CONCENTRATED SPIRIT VINEGAR.

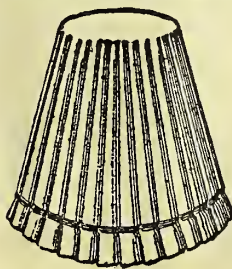
PRECIPITATED CHALK. SOLIDIFIED OILS.

Every CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, and MANUFACTURER should use

## DAILLEY &amp; WILKINSON'S PLEATED PAPER BOTTLE-CAPS.

Great Reduction in Prices.

Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 10, 20, 30, 3B,	} at 5d. per gross.
for Phials...	
" 4, 4B, 40 (3 to 6 oz.) ... "	7d. "
" 5, 5B, 50, 5½ (8 to 10 oz.) ... "	8d. "
" 6, 6B, 60 (Pints) ... "	10d. "



No 4

(Machine-made)

Quality and Colours Guaranteed.

Samples can be had on application  
through Wholesale Houses, or direct.

8 Great Sutton Street, E.C.



# " LAIT *Larola* "

Reg<sup>d</sup>

A Delightful SKIN TONIC as well as an EMOLLIENT.

**COOLING and REFRESHING.**

**BEST WHOLESALE TERMS** direct to the RETAIL TRADE.

BEETHAM'S				RETAIL.	PER DOZ.	
				s. d.	s. d.	
LAIT LAROLA	...	...	...	6	5 0	For £2 Lots, 20 per cent. discount CASH, on receipt of Invoice.
" "	...	...	...	1 0	10 0	
" "	...	...	...	1 9	18 0	
" "	...	...	...	2 6	25 0	
" LAROLA TOILET POWDER	...	...	...	1 0	10 0	
" "	...	...	...	2 6	25 0	
" LAROLA ROSE BLOOM	...	...	...	1 0	10 0	CARRIAGE NOT PAID.
" "	...	...	...	1 6	15 0	
" "	...	...	...	2 6	25 0	
" LAROLA TOILET SOAP (3 Cakes in Box)	...	...	...	1 6	15 0	
" LAROLA DENTIFRICE	...	...	...	1 0	10 0	
" "	...	...	...	2 6	25 0	

## BEETHAM'S NEW TOILET MILK

IS AN  
IMPROVED PREPARATION  
— of their Celebrated —  
GLYCERINE  
AND  
CUCUMBER.

**IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR  
KEEPING**

**THE SKIN SOFT,  
SMOOTH AND WHITE,  
AT ALL SEASONS, AND  
REMOVES AND PREVENTS ALL  
ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, TAN,  
CHAPS, IRRITATION, ETC.**

N.B.—BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE  
and CUCUMBER is still supplied  
as usual.

**M. BEETHAM & SONS, Chemists, CHELTENHAM.**

## ROBARE'S AUREOLINE Or GOLDEN HAIR WASH.

4-oz. Bottles, 33/-; 10-oz. Bottles, 66/- per doz.

To be obtained Wholesale from R. HOVENDEN & SONS, & from all the principal Patent Medicine Warehouses in London

**BOORD & SON,**  
DISTILLERS. FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. AND METHYLATORS  
**ALLHALLOWS' LANE AND BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.**  
Quotations for S.V.R. Methylated Spirit and Finish on application  
**FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.**

PERFECTLY PURE.

WRITE FOR OUR PRICES BEFORE ORDERING.

**S <sup>0</sup>/<sub>56</sub> V <sup>0</sup>/<sub>60</sub> R**

TINCTURE SPIRIT,

B.P. 1898 AT LOWEST PRICES.

**PURE ORANGE WINE.**



**S <sup>0</sup>/<sub>61</sub> V <sup>0</sup>/<sub>64</sub> M**

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Special Terms to Large Buyers.

**PURE GINGER WINE.**

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FAMOUS "GLENALLAN" PURE MALT WHISKY.  
7 YEARS OLD. THE CREAM OF SCOTCH WHISKY Per doz. 42/- Per doz.





**'LANOLINE'  
PREPARATIONS.**

◆◆◆  
**'LANOLINE'**  
1 lb. and 7 lb. tins,  
2/8 per lb.

**'LANOLINE' (Anhydrous)**  
1 lb. tins, 3/4 per lb.

.....  
**TOILET 'LANOLINE'**  
in small and large  
collapsible tubes, 4/6 and  
9/- per doz.

**'LANOLINE'**  
**TOILET SOAP**  
in boxes containing three  
tablets,  
4/6 per dozen tablets.



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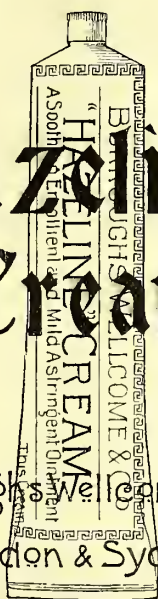
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# IRISH SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

THIRD YEAR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

No. 26.

## Our Winter Number.

THE Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (one of our semi-annual specials) was in the hands of the trade last Friday, and is equal to any of its predecessors in literary contents and general artistic get-up. The central part of the design on the cover is taken up with two medallions, one representing "The Alchemist of Old" (after Brueghel), and the other "The Chemist of To-day." The literary portion begins with a concise account of all the news of the world of interest to chemists. A portrait of the late Mr. Wilhelm Merck, of Darmstadt, is given on page 121. On page 122 the result of the DIARY competition is given. One gentleman succeeded in guessing six of the seven questions correctly, and is awarded a prize of four guineas. Thirteen other competitors received awards of 5s. In "Advertising Ideas" an amusing scene at a French fair is one of the ideas illustrated. The question of the presence of citral in oil of lemongrass is further contributed to on page 124, and the contributions show what important issues are at stake. The Winter Session on page 125 has reports of the meetings in Great Britain, and finishes with a facetious report of the Sem. Sinapis et Cataplasma Lini Pharmaceutical Association.

Poetry has not been neglected. We are reprinting one of the sonnets, "Three Fast Friends," in this issue of the Supplement. "The Lay of the Apothecary," "Side-lines," and "Evolution" are the titles of the other poems. Mr. Howard Paul tells (on page 131) how he missed being a chemist: he seems to have had a very narrow escape. Foreign pharmacies make quite a feature of this issue: Canadian pharmacy, with four illustrated pages, takes the premier place. Pharmacy in Malta, Hungary, Beira, the Cape, and Trinidad is also dealt with.

Mr. R. H. Parker, F.C.S., contributes a further batch of dispensing notes and criticisms. The harvesting and distilling of Japanese peppermint are illustrated on page 144. In the following page there are pictures of the Java quinine-factory at Bandoeng, where quinine sulphate was first made commercially. In the Editorial Comments, among other interesting points, the question of "What is Eucalyptus Oil?" is discussed. This is a matter which has become of urgent importance, owing to prosecutions in London of chemists whose eucalyptus oil did not answer the tests of

the new B.P. Mr. J. F. Liverseege has a paper on the assay of spirit and liniment of camphor, which, considering the scant literature on the subject, is a welcome contribution.

Mr. W. Mair and Mr. A. E. Bertie-Smith give their ideas on the Indian and Colonial Addendum of the B.P., these notes being a continuation of the expert opinions we have previously published. Mr. Lewis Ough gives, in his series of notes on resinoids, a monograph on iridin which straightens out a tangled subject. "Trade with China," "Pharmacists and Druggists in Germany," "French Colonial Pharmacy," "Chemical Literature," "English Pharmacy Described by a French Pharmacien," "Solvents and Menstrua," "Shop-decoration," and "Sienna and Umber" are the titles of other articles. The London chemists have been sampled by the members of our staff with some curious results which make entertaining reading and form food for reflection.

You may be refitting your pharmacy; if so, there are plenty of ideas given in an article on "Shop fitting Designs." This article has been contributed by practical men, with designs specially drawn for the occasion. The Crutched Friars Drug Showrooms are photographically shown. The illustrations show graphically how drugs are dealt with at first hand. The commercial side of the retail chemist's business has not been neglected. "Our Town Traveller" has collected several novelties in goods and apparatus, and describes their new points concisely.

The page of Working Formulas appeals to almost everyone in the drug-trade, as do also the matters dealt with in the Correspondence columns. We have not by any means exhausted the list of contents of this special issue, but have given enough of the items to show that it is a number which no chemist can afford to miss.

THE PHARMACIST TO THE RESCUE.—A man named Laurence Ryan, who was shot at Thurles fair on January 10, was taken to the Cork workhouse hospital, where an exhaustive search was made by the medical staff for the missing bullet. It could not be found, and Mr. Richard Sunner, pharmaceutical chemist, who possesses a perfect x-ray apparatus, was communicated with. He took an x-ray photograph and made an examination with negative results. It is surmised that the bullet had not penetrated the body at all, but had glanced off the rib, which was indented, and must have lodged somewhere outside.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on January 4, at the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount-Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Present: Mr. R. J. Downes (President), Messrs. Bernard, Brittain (Drogheda), Grindley, Kelly, Michie, Simpson, Tate (Belfast), Professor Tichborne, Dr. Walsh, and Mr. W. F. Wells.

The PRESIDENT, on behalf of the Council, welcomed Mr. Tate, who attended for the first time. He (the President) had received the following gratifying letter since the last meeting:—

Woodfield, Dundrum, co. Dublin,  
December 23, 1898.

DEAR MR. DOWNES,—I quite agree with you in what you say respecting the past as reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Let it remain in the grave. The worst I wish for you is a happy Christmas and a bright and happy New Year.

Yours sincerely,  
H. CONYNGHAM.

(Hear, hear.) The first business of that day was the

### CO-OPTION OF A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL

in the room of Mr. E. P. Murray, deceased.

Mr. WELLS said there had been a conversation on a former day as to the anxiety of druggists in the North of Ireland to have more representatives on the Council. He had pleasure in moving that Mr. Robert Spence, druggist, of Castleblaney, be co-opted. He did not know Mr. Spence personally, but he had been told that he was one of the old class of druggists who would work harmoniously with the pharmaceutical chemists for the interests of the two bodies.

Mr. GRINDLEY seconded the motion.

Mr. BERNARD asked if this proposal was made by Mr. Wells in pursuance of the conversation that lately occurred between Mr. Rankin and some members of the Council. He asked the question because he did not wish it to go forth that this motion was in compliance with a contention that the Belfast druggists were not represented on the Council.

Mr. WELLS: I do not propose him in connection with the Belfast demand at all. In fact, he consented to serve twelve months ago. At the same time I think the Belfast gentlemen ought to show their sympathy with the Society by becoming subscribers to it.

Mr. KELLY had understood that if there was any demand to be made on the point in question it would be settled by about 115 druggists becoming members of the Society.

Mr. TATE: I am aware that very few of the Belfast chemists and druggists subscribe to the Society. They are not ambitious of membership. Their anxiety is, as far as I can interpret it, that more chemists and druggists should be elected, if possible, on this board; and Mr. Wells has cleared away the difficulty in a large measure by proposing this gentleman. I am sure it will satisfy them.

The PRESIDENT: This will be the third representative of the chemists and druggists that we have elected. Mr. Turkington corresponds with us occasionally, and has a good deal of interest in the Society; but he has had a great domestic affliction of late. Mr. Burns, whom I nominated twelve months ago, never turned up except to one meeting; and that is not our fault. I do not see that they can require more in the present state of their representation.

Mr. BERNARD: They have one representative for every eighteen of their subscribers to the Society.

The motion for the co-option of Mr. Spence was then passed unanimously.

### THE SOCIETY AND THE B.P.

A letter was read from the President of the General Medical Council inviting the Society to co-operate in the preparation of the next edition of the new Pharmacopœia.

Professor TICHBORNE moved pursuant to notice:—“(1) That the Council appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council; and (2) that a member of that committee be appointed to confer with the Medical Council Pharmacopœia Committee when necessary.” He submitted that a committee of five, with the addition of the President and Vice-President as *ex-officio* members, would be sufficient. It was not

necessary that this committee should be selected from the Council. They might appoint Mr. Charles Evans, who was an ex-President, or any desirable member. But it was absolutely necessary that the members of the committee should be pharmaceutical chemists keeping open establishment. The object in asking the assistance of the Society was to obtain the aid of gentlemen who could give useful and practical advice.

Mr. BERNARD seconded the motion.

The PRESIDENT: Our committee will not be recognised by them. They will only deal with our representative.

Professor TICHBORNE: You could not go on without committee. The English Society have a committee which has been recognised.

Mr. WELLS said they now learned that their position in this matter was to be exactly the same as that which the English Society had occupied up to the present. It was unfortunate that the Council of the English Society should have lent their services in the way they had done. If they had held aloof as they (the Council) did, and not given assistance to the Medical Council, the latter would have had to give to the pharmacists the place in the preparation of the Pharmacopœia to which they were justly entitled. They would not, he thought, have a satisfactory Pharmacopœia until the committee who prepared it was composed of both pharmacists and medical men, as was the practice in other countries.

Professor TICHBORNE said it would require a new Act of Parliament to meet Mr. Wells's view. The Medical Act said that the General Medical Council were to produce the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. WELLS: No, to publish it. The words of the Act are “shall cause to be published under their direction.”

Professor TICHBORNE: The publishing of it means the bringing of it out. They would be delegating their legal function to others if they were to do what Mr. Wells suggests. However, that question may come before us in the future. We are not dealing with it now. Are we to take offence at our previous treatment and say we will not go? I think that would be very injudicious. I think the less we say about bygones the better. Let us make a fresh start.

Mr. WELLS: What are we to do now?

Professor TICHBORNE: You are going to be brought in the same way as the Apothecaries' Hall and the College Physicians.

Mr. WELLS: We are not going to sit on the Council. Some of the suggestions that we made before were thrown aside.

Professor TICHBORNE: We do not know who was right.

Mr. WELLS: But we know who was right. Some of the preparations will not keep.

Mr. BERNARD: We ought to take the little recognition that we get. It is very seldom that we get any from England.

Mr. KELLY said it was monstrous that a book which they should all be possessed of should not have been produced by pharmacists. At the same time, he thought they should accept the recognition now offered.

Dr. WALSH said the medical men had had for years the legal right of compiling the Pharmacopœia, and they naturally wished to keep the matter in their own hands; but he thought, when they invited the Society to co-operate with them, they should show their willingness to do so. He ventured to say that a great many medical men knew just as much about those things as the pharmacists.

Professor TICHBORNE: Do not forget that the books written for the use of medical men, and not for that of pharmacists.

Mr. KELLY: We will get proper recognition after a while. It is only a matter of time.

It was then agreed to prefix to the resolution the words “That the Council fall in with the proposal of the Medical Council contained in their communication of December 1898”; and thus amended it passed unanimously.

The following gentlemen were then nominated as a body from whom the committee and referee were to be selected at the next meeting of the Council:—Messrs. Wells, Charles Evans, Kelly, Allen, Doran, Dr. Walsh, Dr. Whitla, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. George Broune, Mr. Payne (Belfast), and Mr. Michie. The Registrar was directed to write to the gentlemen to ask if they would serve.



The President was elected to act as referee, and consented to do so.

#### THE EVENING MEETINGS.

A report from the Hon. Secretary of the Evening Meetings Committee came on for consideration. It gave an account of the proceedings of the session of 1897-98, and made some recommendations with a view to inducing candidates of the Society to become members. Thanks for services rendered in connection with the evening meetings were accorded to the Vice-President (Mr. Beggs) and the registrar (Mr. Ferrall).

After some discussion, the report was referred back to the School Committee for further consideration and to report to the next meeting of the Council.

Reports from the Law and other committees were dealt with.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by Mr. KELLY, George Gilmore (Kilkenny), Mr. Arthur H. Jones (Doneraile), and Mr. David Mitchell Watson (Clontarf, Dublin) were elected members.

The consideration of Sir George Duffey's report was deferred until the next meeting of the Council.

#### AN EVENING MEETING

held on January 9, Mr. R. J. Downes (President) in the chair. There was an exceptionally large attendance. Dr. A. WALSH, L.R.C.P., M.P.S.I., read two papers, the first on

#### SOME DISPENSING DIFFICULTIES.

These consisted of three prescriptions, producing incompatibilities, which he had recently met with. The first

Sodii salicyl. ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Quinin. bisulph. ...	...	...	...	gr. xvj.
Tr. podophylli ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Spt. ætheris nit. ...	...	...	...	3iv.
Aq. camphoræ ad ...	...	...	...	3vj.

M.

The second was an application for external use, viz.:-

Liq. plumbi subacet. ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Tr. benzoin. co. ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Aq. ...	...	...	...	3ij.

Et. lotio.

The third was a mixture—

Magnes. sulph. ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Tr. rhei co. ...	...	...	...	3j.
Tr. zingib. ...	...	...	...	3j.
Aq. menth. pip. ad ...	...	...	...	3vj.

M.

Referring to the first mixture Dr. Walsh said, when dispensed as written, the salicylic acid was thrown out by the quinine salt; this difficulty he overcame by using the ordinary sulphate of quinine, having carefully neutralised the sulphate of quinine with liq. sodæ, when he found that the resin was precipitated from the tr. podophylli, to which he added mucilage of acacia 3iv., succeeding in this way in turning out a presentable mixture, a specimen of which he handed round for inspection. Referring to the second prescription, Dr. Walsh said that the difficulty arising from tr. benzoin. co. and water was in this instance increased by the liq. plumbi subacet., for on mixing the ingredients a tough insoluble mass aggregated in the mixture. He thought this might be prevented by using the tr. plumbi subacet., but found that it acted in the same manner. It then occurred to him to add a small quantity of ol. olivæ to the tr. benzoin. co. before adding the liq. plumbi subacet., which latter, on being added gradually and well shaken on each addition, turned out a presentable mixture, specimens of which were handed round, when it was admitted that the last effort seemed to be the most successful.

The third prescription at first sight looked rather innocent, but of the three it was really the most deceptive, because the change which took place did not occur at once; so that if the prescription was dispensed as soon as com-

pounded, the patient would be the one to notice the incompatibility. The author found that after standing fifteen or twenty minutes the whole contents of the bottle became solid, because the solution of sulphate of magnesia in the peppermint-water was dehydrated on the addition of the spirituous tinctures, and consequently crystals of sulphate were thrown out.

Mr. CONYNGHAM initiated the discussion by asking the general opinion as to altering, in any way, medical prescriptions.

Mr. W. V. JOHNSTON thought that when the prescriber could not be consulted it was right for the pharmacist to use his own discretion, as it would not be to his credit to turn out a mixture useless to the patient.

Mr. P. KELLY thought that Dr. Walsh had done the very best he could under the circumstances.

Mr. MICHIE said in his opinion it would have been well to use a little extra spirit in the dispensing of the lotion containing the tincture of benzoin. He could not recommend the using of the olive oil, as he thought it a distinct departure from the original prescription.

Dr. WALSH, in replying, said he did not advocate the altering of prescriptions, except in a case where it was an absolute necessity to use some expedient and when the prescriber could not be consulted.

The PRESIDENT brought before the notice of the meeting the following prescription which he had had to dispense, and which threw down a dense precipitate:—

Barrii chloridi...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Calcii chloridi ...	...	...	...	gr. 72
Quinin. hydroch. ...	...	...	...	m96
Liq. arsen. hyd. ...	...	...	...	m96
Liq. hydrarg. perchlor. ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Acid. hydroch. dil. ...	...	...	...	3iss.
Aq. dest. ad ...	...	...	...	3vj.

M.

This was dispensed twice without any change being noticed in it, but on the third occasion a precipitate was produced which could not be accounted for.

It was suggested by Dr. WALSH that the liq. hydrarg. perchlor. precipitated the alkaloid (quinine).

Mr. O'SULLIVAN thought this might be prevented by adding to the mixture last the quinin. hydroch. dissolved in the acid.

Dr. MCWALTER had observed that the action of light seemed to help the precipitation of alkaloids by the perchloride solution, and when there was a mixture of chlorides this was more likely to occur.

Dr. WALSH then read his second paper, on

#### CRYSTALLISATION.

He began by defining a crystal as "a homogeneous solid body of definite chemical composition, whose physical properties are the same in parallel directions, but are generally different in directions which are not parallel." After referring to natural crystals, which were the only ones the ancients knew, he passed on to artificial crystals, which more directly interest the chemist. The five methods of producing crystals—sublimation, fusion, molecular change, electrolysis, and solution—were then taken, stress being laid on the solution method, which was the most important. The theory of solution and the subject of osmotic diffusion were dealt with. The rule that the hotter the liquid was the more of a substance it can dissolve had the exceptions hydrate of calcium and isobutyrate. They had noticed, he was sure, that in most cases a substance at the moment of solution takes up heat. In making a solution of bromide of potassium this was very marked. Speaking then of saturation, Dr. Walsh said they could, strictly speaking, only have a properly-saturated solution as long as it was in contact with some undissolved portion of the salt, as each change of temperature caused either the solution of more of the salt or the deposition of some already dissolved. It was on the cooling of hot saturated solution that crystals were most usually obtained, another method being by mixing solutions of two soluble bodies, which react to form one less soluble. In speaking of water of crystallisation the speaker drew attention to the different relationships of water to a crystal. The crystals might be cryo-hydrates (where the water of crystallisation was but loosely held), hygro-



hydrates (which are stable in moist air), or baro-hydrates (where the water of crystallisation varies with the state of the atmosphere). Crystals containing a number of atoms of water do not hold them all with the same degree of resistance; magnesium sulphate ( $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), for instance, gives up six molecules of water at  $132^\circ$ , whilst the remaining cannot be got rid of under a temperature of  $210^\circ$ . This latter is called the water of hydration or water of constitution. Dr. Walsh then went on to speak of the introduction of a nidus into a solution to start the formation of crystals, and of the work of the early investigators in chemical crystallography, and finished his paper by referring to the different systems of crystallography.

## Winter Session in Ireland.

### Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association.

At a meeting of this Association held at Dublin on January 6, Mr. Henry Hunt, M.P.S.I. (President), in the chair, a lecture on

#### ANÆSTHETICS

was given by Dr. GEORGE F. FOY, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Dr. Foy, in introducing his subject, said the material for his lecture had been gathered from original sources—namely, from the daughter of the discoverer of anæsthesia, who acted as amanuensis to her father up to the time of his death. He traced the genesis of modern anæsthesia to the discovery of oxygen by Priestley on August 1, 1774. More than one hundred years previously Richard Hooke, of Freshwater, had almost reached the same discovery, but ill health interfered with his work. About the same time John Mayow, a general practitioner of medicine at Bath, discovered fire air, and told of its power of supporting combustion and respiration. He died, however, before he could finish his experiments, at the early age of 34 years. Years after, Mayow's writings were diligently studied by Thomas Beddoes, of Shifnal, Shropshire, who was attending Black's lectures on phlogiston in Edinburgh. Beddoes, who subsequently became the friend of Cullen, Black, and Lavoisier, was so much impressed with the physiological experiments of Mayow that he raised money from some friends and founded the celebrated Hotwells Hospital at Clifton, Bristol. Pneumatic medicine became popular. James Watt, the distinguished engineer, made the apparatus for the manufacture and storage of the gases. The work became too arduous for Dr. Beddoes, who sought time to study the question of the prevention or cure of phthisis. His friend Mr. Gregory Watt, who was passing the winter of 1797 at Penzance, where he lodged with a Mrs. Davy, a widow, recommended as an assistant her son Humphry, an enthusiastic and diligent apprentice of Mr. Bingham Borlase, apothecary and surgeon. In 1793 Beddoes had repeated Priestley's physiological experiments with oxygen, and it was already in use as a medicinal agent in England and Ireland. Almost every volatile substance came to be tried, and amongst others ether, which Cullen in his lectures had recommended in bronchial irritation. Many eminent doctors were using pneumatic medicine as recommended by Beddoes. It was, however, not always possible to obtain oxygen and nitrous-oxide gas—the two most generally used—and in a letter from Birmingham dated February 29, 1795, Dr. Pearson writes to tell Dr. Beddoes that he had found the vapour of sulphuric ether when inhaled relieve the racking cough of consumption better than anything else, and adds "your considerations on factitious airs gave me the idea." Pneumatic apparatus was introduced into the Birmingham and Bath hospitals, and a pneumatic hospital was built in London. His experiments with nitrous oxide were, from a medicinal point of view, interrupted by the publication of a "Chemistry" in 1798 by one Mitchell, who asserted that nitrous-oxide gas was a virulent poison. Experimenting on nitrous-oxide gas at Hotwells Hospital on October 7, 1794, Mr. James Watt reported that the gas produced "a slight, though uncommon, nausea, attended with some elevation of spirit all that evening, but no heat or thirst." Dr. Beddoes experimented with oxygen and nitrogen separately and mixed, and got no ill effects. He felt confident there was some error. He had an

apparatus constructed by Mr. Watt for its production, and one of Humphry Davy's first duties was the preparation of the gas. Humphry, in a letter to Mr. Gilbert, of Penzance dated April 10, 1799, writes: "The gaseous oxide of azote is perfectly expirable," and he adds, "We have upwards of 80 out-patients in the Pneumatic Institution, and are going on wonderfully well." A few days afterwards Humphry Davy suffering from the pain of a cutting wisdom-tooth, inhaled nitrous-oxide gas, and, finding it had the desired effect wrote: "As nitrous oxide in its extensive operation appears capable of destroying physical pain, it may probably be used with advantage during surgical operations in which no great effusion of blood takes place." This great truth remained unnoticed for almost fifty years. Two things contributed to this neglect: Dr. Beddoes was too deeply interested in the treatment of consumption to consider the question of the pain-killing powers of the new gas, and the unfortunate fact that the inhalation of the gas had become a pastime. The use of the gas soon became popular in America. Chemists toured the States, giving exhibitions of the effects. One of these peripatetic chemists G. Quincy Colton, gave an exhibition of the effects of the gas in Hartford, Conn., on December 10, 1844, at which Horace Wells was present. One of the audience, a Mr. Cooley, while under the influence of the gas, fell from his seat to the floor, striking his legs against the benches; his blood was running down his legs, and his knees were badly hurt. When questioned by Wells, he persisted in saying he felt no pain. Wells then turned to a friend, a Mr. David Clarke, who was near by, and an eye-witness to all this, and remarked, "I believe a man, by taking that gas, could have a tooth extracted or a limb amputated, and not feel the pain." So thoroughly was Wells convinced of this fact that he told his wife on their way home that he intended to take the gas the next day and have a tooth extracted. Arriving home, he left his wife, and went to see his friend Dr. Riggs to announce his great discovery and his intention to take the gas for the extraction of a tooth. Riggs tried to dissuade him from it, but Wells insisted, and the next morning he got Colton to come to his office and give him the gas, and Dr. Riggs extracted a large molar tooth. Wells remained unconscious for a few moments, and, on coming to, exclaimed, "A new era in tooth-pulling! It did not hurt me more than the prick of a pin; it is the greatest discovery ever made."

In 1845 Wells laid his discovery before the medical profession in Boston, and addressed a class at the Medical College, and on this occasion he administered the gas for the extraction of a tooth. Unfortunately, the inhalation was stopped too soon, and the experiment was a failure. In the winter of 1845-46 Wells and his pupil Morton, a Boston dentist, had many conversations on the subject. Morton was anxious to give the gas a further trial, and he asked Wells to show him how to make the gas. Wells, not having time, referred him to Dr. Charles J. Jackson, who told him that there was danger of his getting nitric instead of nitrous oxide, and that he was too busy at that time to make it for him. He, however, advised him to use the vapour of ether. That same day (September 30, 1846) Morton gave ether to a patient and extracted a tooth without pain. On October 16, on the invitation of Dr. Warren, Morton administered ether to a man named Gilbert Abbot, from whom a tumour below the jaw was removed.

Morton attempted to patent his remedy under the name "Lethon," and an account of the successful anæsthesia of Gilbert Abbot, Dr. Warren's patient, soon appeared in the *Boston Journal* from the pen of Dr. H. J. Bigelow. The account was copied into the *Medical Examiner*, in which paper Dr. C. W. Long first read of Morton's claims to be the discoverer of anæsthesia. Jackson and Wells now disputed Morton's claims, and Dr. C. W. Long thought the time had come to tell his professional brethren throughout the world his experience of ether as an anæsthetic. Long, the descendant of a North of Ireland emigrant, had hesitated for a considerable time—perhaps in view of the disrepute which had attached to the advocates of mesmerism. The unpleasant smell of ether vapour made it distasteful to women, and consequently Dr. James Simpson, of Edinburgh, sought for some drug capable of producing anæsthesia without this unpleasantness. On the recommendation



Mr. Waldie, he tried chloroform, with success, an operation being performed on a child on November 15, 1847. Guthrie, the discoverer of chloroform, was a medical officer of the colonial service in America under Washington. He died in 1848, shortly after Simpson's paper on the value of chloroform had obtained a world-wide reputation.

The lecture occupied over an hour in its delivery, and was profusely illustrated by original manuscripts, cartoons, and old time engravings, which were exhibited at various stages of the subject.

A very cordial vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Foy on the motion of Mr. THOMPSON, L.D.S., L.R.C.S.I., seconded by Mr. O'SULLIVAN.

### Chemists' and Druggists' Society, Ireland—Northern Branch.

The committee of this Society met on January 6, in the rooms, Garfield Chambers, Belfast, Mr. John Watson (Vice-president) in the chair. Mr. J. D. Caise, Belfast, was elected member. A letter was read from the Hon. Secretaries of the British Pharmaceutical Conference inviting the Society to send delegates to the next meeting of that body.

Mr. RANKIN reported that, in compliance with the desire of the committee expressed at a previous meeting, he had interviewed the President and several members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, with the view of obtaining representation for the Society on that body. The members whom he had spoken to had signified their pleasure at the prospect of receiving on the Council representatives from the druggists' section. It was ultimately decided that, as the question of recommending members to qualify for representation was such an important one, opportunity should be given for a full discussion of the matter at the approaching annual meeting on February 3.

### Dublin Chemists' Federation.

The quarterly general meeting of this Association was held at the Pharmaceutical Society's House, Dublin, on January 18, Dr. J. A. Walsh (President) in the chair. Mr. Samuel P. Boyd signified his acceptance of the vice-presidency.

A letter was read from a member of the trade declining to come a member of the Federation because he regarded it a branch of the P.A.T.A., and that, he argued, was an organisation for the benefit of manufacturers of proprietary medicines. The familiar arguments in reply to this view were stated, and the complainant was to be written to.

The PRESIDENT reported the result of his and Mr. Hardy's visit to the representatives of Sir James Murray. The letter was left over for the present.

The PRESIDENT remarked that chemists had it in their own hands to redress existing grievances. Legislation might, no doubt, do good, but until they all combined in a trade-union for their mutual welfare they could never hope effect any substantial reform. The Dublin Federation as it was only in its infancy, but he hoped before the end of 1899 to see it well established. He referred to Beecham's case, and raised the question whether they should ask Mr. Beecham to make local arrangements in regard to the price. He also thought they should send a circular to the boards of different hospitals in Dublin in connection with the complaints of the enormous expense incurred for drugs and medicines. It was no secret that numbers of well-to-do people availed themselves of the hospitals to the detriment of the chemists. The Federation should, he thought, bring before the medical officers of such public institutions the advisability of giving the prescription to be made up by the chemist instead of being dispensed in the hospitals in the case of extern patients. Chemists would probably agree to compound such mixtures at a reduction to suit the needs of patients.

Mr. BARNARD expressed the opinion that the patent-medicine people had climbed upon the backs of the chemists, and suggested that a label should be affixed by the retail vendor of patent medicines to the effect that the preparation was not as a sealed packet and without any knowledge of its contents or otherwise.

Decisions on the subjects discussed were deferred till the next meeting.

## The Irish Examinations.

THE following are the questions which were given at the examination for Pharmaceutical Licence, January, 1899:—

### PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

1. Name the liniments containing camphor. Write the formula for liniment of iodide of potassium with soap, and state accurately how it is prepared.

2. Enumerate the preparations of belladonna, giving (where possible) alkaloidal strength and dose. Mention the part used in each case.

3. Write the B.P. directions for preparing each of the following:—Glycer. acid. borici, pulv. amygdalæ co., tr. benzoin co., syr. ferri iodid., ung. conii, liq. picis carb.

4. Write the formula and directions for preparing—

Sodii sulphas efferves.  
Lithii citras efferves.  
Caffeinæ citras efferves.  
Pulv. sodæ tartaratæ efferves.

5. What regulations govern the sale of—

Lin. belladonnæ.  
Liq. hydrarg. perchlor.  
Arsenic.  
Ext. ergotæ liquid?

### MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY.

#### MATERIA MEDICA.

1. What is *pepsin*? Give the B.P. characters and tests.

2. State melting-points of the following:—

*Cera alba.*  
*Paraffinum durum.*  
*Paraffinum molle.*  
*Oleum theobromatis.*

State how you would proceed to ascertain the melting-point.

3. Enumerate the *hypodermic injections* in the B.P. Give the strength and dose of each.

4. *Creosote*. State source and composition. State how it may be distinguished from *phenol*.

#### BOTANY.

5. Point out the principal differences between *monocotyledons* and *dicotyledons*, and give examples.

6. Give a description of some of the *fruits* of the N.O. *Rosaceæ*.

7. What is *osmosis*? Describe fully its action on plant-life.

### PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

1. A contains a salt. Detect metallic and salt radicals.

2. B contains an organic acid.

3. C contains an alkaloid.

4. D contains a tenth-normal solution of silver nitrate. E contains a solution of sodium chloride. Find how many grammes of sodium chloride per litre the solution in E contains. Use potassium chromate as indicator.

[Na=23. Cl=35.5.]

### GENERAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

(Time allowed for this paper, two hours and a half. Six questions only need be answered. Numbers 1 and 2 should be attempted.)

1. An organic substance is found to contain 40 per cent. carbon, 6.67 per cent. hydrogen; the remainder is oxygen: 0.343 gramme of the substance in a Victor Meyer vapour-density apparatus displaced 127 c.c. air measured at 0° C. and 760 mm. pressure. Write the formula of the substance.

[One c.c. hydrogen at N.T.P. weighs 0.08936 milligrammes, C=12, O=16.]

2. Solutions of the following are mixed; write equations for the reactions which take place, and name the new compounds formed:—

- (a) Ferric chloride and sulphuretted hydrogen;
- (b) Arsenious acid and ammonium sulphide;
- (c) Aluminium sulphate and sodium carbonate;
- (d) Silver nitrate and sodium thiosulphate.

3. A sample of "pure" precipitated chalk is found to contain silica, oxides of iron and aluminium, and magnesium carbonate. Describe how you would prepare chalk free from these impurities from the sample.

4. What is the action of heat on each of the following:—(a) potassium nitrate; (b) ammonium nitrate; (c) lead nitrate; (d) potassium bisulphate; (e) crystallised copper sulphate; (f) potassium ferrocyanide?



5. Name the phosphoric acids, and state how each is prepared. By what tests would you distinguish them?
6. How is potassium bitartrate obtained? How would you prepare from it—(a) tartaric acid; (b) tartar emetic; (c) Rochelle salt?
7. How is benzaldehyde obtained from (a) amygdalin; (b) toluene? Write the constitutional formulæ of the acid and alcohol corresponding to benzaldehyde. What is the action of caustic potash (alcoholic) on benzaldehyde?
8. Why is the atomic weight of calcium taken to be 40 and not 20 for example?

### Preliminary Examination Questions.

January 3, 1899.

#### ARITHMETIC.

1. Divide 230 by .016, and multiply the result by 32.04.
2. Find the value of 39 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs. of copper at 4l. 13s. 4d. per cwt.
3. Calculate the simple interest on 820l. for a year and a half at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.
4. How many articles each weighing exactly 12 lbs. 2 oz. 15 dwts. 6 gr. can be made from a mass of silver weighing 452 lbs. 6 oz. 4 dwts. 6 gr.?
5. How many cubic centimetres make a litre? Express 2,560 cubic centimetres in English pints.
6. Express  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles in the metric system, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  kilometres in the British system.

#### ALGEBRA.

1. Find the Greatest Common Measure of  $x^5 + 6x^2 + 13x + 12$  and  $x^3 + 7x^2 + 16x + 16$ .
2. Add together
 
$$\begin{array}{r} (a+b)x, \quad (a+c)y, \quad (b-c)x, \\ (b-c)y, \quad (c-a)x, \quad (b-a)y. \end{array}$$
3. Divide  $x^4 + x^3 - 9x^2 - 16x - 4$  by  $x^2 + 4x + 4$ .
4. Reduce the following fraction to its lowest terms:

$$\frac{x^2 - 10x + 21}{x^2 + 4x - 21}.$$

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{7x+9}{4} = 7 + x - \frac{2x-1}{9}.$$

#### EUCLID.

(Not more than two of the following propositions to be attempted.)

1. If two angles of a triangle be equal to one another, the sides also which subtend or are opposite to the equal angles shall be equal to one another?
2. If from the ends of the side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.
3. Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal?

#### CHEMISTRY.

1. How is hydrochloric acid prepared? Give some account of its properties and chief reactions.
2. Name those non-metallic elements which occur free in nature, mentioning the conditions under which each occurs.
3. By what means would you identify the following gases?—Ammonia, nitrous oxide, sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide.
4. How would you free water from (a) gases dissolved in it, (b) solid matter suspended in it, (c) solid matter dissolved in it?
5. Describe briefly the process by which sulphuric acid is made.

#### ENGLISH.

1. Correct the spelling, punctuation, and capitals in the following:—  
Willyum lost his Life in the knew forrest while Huntynge it is sayed That he was acksidently shott Bye a french gentelman cauled sur Wawler Tyrrrell they constint cumpnyan Of the King in his hunting expideshins.
2. Define the words pessimist, oculist, lapidary, apiary, navy, pestle.
3. Explain what is meant by a phrase; and state in what way it differs from a sentence.
4. Name the parts of speech, giving one example, at least, of each.
5. Parse the following sentence:—  
"To be or not to be, that is the question."

Write a short essay on one of the following subjects:—

- (a) The events of 1898.
- (b) An eclipse.
- (c) A description of your favourite book or picture.

#### LATIN.

Translate one of the following passages:—

##### I.

Ad Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat  
Consilia, ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido.  
Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem  
Incendat reginam atque ossibus implicet ignem.  
Quippe domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilinguis  
Urit atrox Iuno, et sub noctem cura recurset.  
Ergo his aligerum dictis adfatur Amorem:  
"Nate, meae vires, mea magna potentia, solus,  
Nate, Patris summi qui tela Typhoea temnis,  
Ad te confugio et supplex tua numina posco."

##### II.

Nisi si quid in Caesare populoque Romano sit auxilii, omnes Gallis idem esse faciendum, quod Helvetii fecerint, ut emigrant, aliud domicilium, alias sedes, remotas a Germanis petant, fortunamque, quaecumque accadat, experiantur. ac si enunciata Ariovisto sint, non dubitare, quin de omnibus obsidibus, qui apud eum sint, gravissimum supplicium sua Caesarem vel auctoritate sua atque exercitus, vel recenti victoria vel nomine populi Romani deterere posse, ne maior multitudinem Germanorum Rhenum transducatur, Galliamque omnes Ariovisti iniuria posse defendere.

1. Parse all italicized words in the passage selected for translation.
2. Translate into Latin—  
"When the first gleam of dawn in the east appeared, they were called to their work again."
3. Explain and illustrate the terms ablative absolute, ablative oblique, apposition]

### Personal.

MR. J. W. HARVEY, L.P.S.I., has opened a new pharmacy at 31 Great Georges Street, Cork.

In consequence of the inability of Mr. Whitla to be present at the last druggist's examination at Belfast, Mr. James Guiler was appointed temporary examiner.

Mr. A. W. Stevenson, druggist, late of Messrs. Dobbin & Co., Belfast, has been seriously injured by being thrown from his trap, and the doctors hold out little hope of his recovery.

Mr. D. Walsh, B.A., M.P.S.I., Ballinasloe, has been appointed out of a large number of candidates to the position of mathematical master of St. Peter's College, Bonay.

Mr. John S. Anderson, chemist, Lisburn, while inspecting his new premises in course of erection, stumbled on the scaffolding and fell a considerable distance, breaking three of his ribs. He is progressing favourably.

### Council Elections.

AMONG the Councillors elected under the new Irish Local Government Act may be mentioned—

Sir Robert Jackson, C.B., Governor of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, for the Pembroke township.

Sir Henry Cochrane, for Bray.

Mr. George D. Beggs, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, for Dalkey.

Dr. Meredith R. Whitla, M.P.S.I., for Monaghan.

Mr. R. Keating Olay, solicitor to the Pharmaceutical Society, for Dalkey.

Mr. T. W. Robinson (of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited)) has been elected Chairman of the Kingstown Urban Council.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson, M.P.S.I., has been elected Chairman of the Rathmines Urban Council.

Mr. W. J. Baxter has been elected Chairman of the Coleraine Council.

Mr. John B. Shanks, pharmaceutical chemist, Church Street, Holywood.

Mr. Huston Lancashire, pharmaceutical chemist, Church Street, Ballymena.



## Seventy Years' Reminiscences of the Drug-trade.

MR. EDWARD EVANS recently gave his recollections of the drug-trade during a period of seventy years, in the form of an inaugural address before the Liverpool Chemists' Association. The following is an abstract of the paper, which was read by Mr. John J. Evans in the absence of his father:—

Allow me first of all to thank the members of your Association for conferring upon me again the honour of presiding over your meetings—an honour which I held for the first



EDWARD EVANS, ESQ., Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Denbigh.

The Deputy-Lieutenancy was conferred on Mr. Evans three years ago, when he was High Sheriff of his County, by the Lord-Lieutenant of the County. It is a life appointment.

time early in the history of the Association. And then permit me to thank you for asking me to give the recollections of my connection with the drug-trade. But in this latter case you will readily understand that a very wide field is covered by remembrances of London, that carry me back to the time when I was a boy in the crowd that stood near London Bridge to see that now historic structure opened by King William the Fourth; and also by recollections of Liverpool that are associated with trips to Bootle in order to spend a day on the sands at the seaside. It would be impossible, even within the compass of a book, to do anything like justice to the subject, and therefore you will have to be content with a *résumé*, more or less fragmentary, of the leading points which come back to me after the lapse of many years.

After passing through the usual school experiences of the youth of the day, I was apprenticed to my father in 1830. As was frequently the custom in those days in London, I was bound to my father through one of the London companies—namely, the Musicians' Company—another wholesale druggist, Mr. Herring, having induced my father to become a member of that body.

Well do I remember the first day I donned the apron and

began my experiences in the dry-room. My first task was to pick gum. To render this operation more congenial, I found a barrel, which was utilised as a temporary seat. Shortly after my father came round, and strongly protested against such an easy-going way of doing business, which would lead to no good end. The barrel was banished as a seat, and the gum was finished by the youthful apprentice in a standing position.

The wholesale trade claimed all my attention until 1833, when I was again bound apprentice, this time to a retail druggist at Poplar, named Talbot, who had been in my father's employ, and who was thought a capable teacher of the mysteries of the retail trade. Here I stayed nearly twelve months, learning much that was of great service to me in after life. At this place I had to work "like a nigger," do all the heavy work of the shop, work from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. every day, with one Sunday off in four, and on this occasion had to walk from Poplar to the other side of London to dine with my father, and then walk back again at night.

About this time, my father recognised the advantage of Liverpool as a centre for developing the Welsh and north trade. He came to Liverpool to investigate, and boasted on his return of having travelled between Liverpool and Manchester on the new railway. Whether he was on the train by which Huskisson was killed I cannot say, but I know the incident was referred to fully by him on his return. At the end of about twelve months it became necessary for me to come to Liverpool, and at the Christmastide of 1833 I turned my steps toward that city to join the business started by my father in 1833 and carried on by my brothers Thomas Bickerton and John. I left Talbot with a measure of regret, as we had been good friends. I had a letter from him, written shortly after coming to Liverpool, telling me of the completion of the pier and new hotel at Poplar, and in which he congratulates me on the success of the Liverpool house. Seeing that the house had only been established months, not years, his congratulations in light of later events were not at all premature.

Those were the days of long hours. We began at 6 A.M. in the warehouse, and went on until 8 at night. Wetmen, drymen, and packers had half an hour for breakfast, one hour for dinner, and no other break until work ceased at 8 P.M. There were no summer vacations, no Bank-holidays, no Saturday half-holidays. This, as you know from experience, is now all changed, but I am glad to say we led in this direction, and, as a firm, have again and again shortened hours and lessened work to the advantage of all concerned. Once I remember Gladstone (then a young man) gave a lecture at the Literary and Philharmonic Society, and I managed to find time to hear him. I had the pleasure of reminding him of this fact at Wrexham only a few years ago.

In thinking of the enormous changes which have taken place, it must be remembered that when I commenced my business career there were no railways, no telegraphs, no telephones, no typewriters, no penny post, few "post" orders. The invoices had to be written, and then put into the hamper with the goods. The chief means of conveyance in those days was the coach, with its characteristic driver and guard, beloved of Dickens and redolent of Weller. A van ran between Liverpool and London carrying goods only, and took two or three days to complete the journey. Heavier goods went by waggons or canals, while the coasting vessels carried many packages to the towns near the coast. The last-named method of transit was very irregular, as I have known goods to be delayed fully six weeks waiting for a vessel to carry them to their destination.

Those were the days for orders. Druggists had to lay in much larger stocks than now. One of my clearest recollections of these matters is the starting of the mail-coach from Old Post Office Place, then Post Office Place. This Royal Mail, in all its glories of paint and red-coated driver and guard, used to leave at 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening, reaching London the next day towards nightfall, and my father often used to travel by it in his journeys north and south.

[We regret that our space does not enable us to give more of Mr. Evans's interesting address. It will be found in full in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of January 21.]



## A Chemist on the Cure of Consumption.

A REMARKABLE article, entitled "The Open-air Cure of Consumption," appears in the *Nineteenth Century* for January. It is signed by James Arthur Gibson, who states in the early part of his contribution that he is a chemist,



MR. JAMES ARTHUR GIBSON.

and therefore, he says, "not quite so ignorant of the subject as I otherwise might have been." Mr. Gibson is an Irishman, and is in business in Edinburgh. He has a qualification for treating the subject much higher than his pharmaceutical training; it is that he has himself been a consumptive, affected with acute phthisis, and has been perfectly cured by the treatment which he describes. And he maintains that it is possible to save practically every consumptive person in this country—an enormous contention, seeing that the present death-roll from tuberculous disease totals up to 50,000 to 70,000 in the British Isles.

In the summer of 1895, he says, he completely broke down in health. He was then 28 years of age. Drs. A. B. Mitchell and Whitla, of Belfast, both told him his case was very desperate. He was ordered to give up work, go to the country, and get complete rest. At first he got much worse, but owing to the nourishing food he took, he began to gain weight even while he was in Ireland. Then he was advised by a friend who had been cured there to go to Nordrach, in the Black Forest. He went there early in October, 1895, and left towards the end of January, 1896, quite cured. In the three and a half months he had gained almost three stone in weight, and his chest-measurement had increased 6 inches.

Mr. Gibson gives in some detail the particulars of the treatment adopted. The main essentials of the treatment are, first, overfeeding; second, rest and carefully-supervised exercise; and third, breathing pure air night and day. The patients are stuffed to their utmost capacity with nourishing food. They consider that they eat three times the ordinary amount of food. The weight increases, the cough is mastered, the chest expands, and little by little the patient gains courage. "No medicines are ever given, as they can do no good, and only upset the stomach." Another important condition insisted on is the constant inhalation of pure air.

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THE IMPERIAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.—The *Brisbane Courier* recently referred to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as "the official organ of the trade throughout the Empire." That is not quite right, though we are getting on that way. There may be something wrong about things, but it is a fact all the same that this journal is read by a far greater number of British pharmacists than any other drug-trade paper in the English or any other language. Fourteen societies now subscribe officially for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to be supplied to all their members. These are all within the British Empire. Multi-official! Yea, verily. We have our own offices in Melbourne and Sydney as well as in London, we have just sent a representative through a great part of the Canadian Dominion, and at one time or another every land under British rule has been visited by ambassadors from this office. Let it be admitted, for the sake of peace, that our colonial and foreign circulation has been built up by these methods, and that our merit has been a more or less insignificant factor; there still remains the substantial fact, well known to drug-houses who send their travellers into remote parts of the world, that they cannot go anywhere but THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has preceded them. If you are not a subscriber you are missing the valuable trade information which week by week we collect and distribute to our readers. The subscription is only 10s. a year.

## Three Fast Friends.

(From THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 28, 1898.)

*The Chymist sat in the gathering gloom,  
Behind the dispensing-screen,  
And mused o'er the blank in the ante-room  
Of his heart where had friendships been.  
The Gas-jet shone with a brilliant glow,  
And he saw through a dreamy veil  
That the Mixture wrapped, with its new cork capp  
And stamped and sealed, stood up and tapped,  
And the Gas-jet told a tale.*

"There are Three in every pharmacy  
Who are bound by friendship's tie,  
And their holy bond so sweet to see  
Brings moisture to my eye.  
Now these Three once were strangers proud,  
Who scorned each other fierce,  
And who lived apart with hardened heart,  
And each one hoped some lightning dart  
The other's soul would pierce.



"The Stamp with his brazen face upturned  
Gazed steadfast at the roof,  
While the Wax quite red with resentment burned  
And the Mixture held aloof.  
Like an angel I, with my melting smile,  
Then caused the waxen tear  
To drop, and I guess that the Cork's distress  
Was soothed by the Stamp with a soft impress  
Like the kiss of a loved one dear.

"So thus was the bond of the Three made fast,  
And their joys in life were blent,  
And side by side while dispensing last  
They dwell in sweet content;  
The Stamp and the Wax and the Mixture wrapped  
Are friendly as can be;  
But though firmly set as the alphabet,  
That union strong, you must not forget,  
Was largely due to me."

*The tale was done, and the Chymist woke  
As the shop-bell rang full shrill,  
And he looked around for the Voice that spoke  
In tones which had made him thrill;  
He stared, and the lines of a grimy face  
Were seen o'er the tooth-brush rack,  
And a hoarse voice growled, "Them there pi  
sould  
Ain't a bit o' good for me muvver's cowl,  
So I wants me penny back."*



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CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS of CALUMBA & GENTIAN CO., 6 Winchester at 10/- per lb.  
FLUID EXTRACT OF CASCARA SAGRADA, 6 Winchester at 1/- per lb.  
GINGER (Powdered), Good Veterinary, at 2/- per cwt.  
QUININÆ SULPH., at 1/1 per oz. in 25 oz. tin.  
SPT. ÆTHER. NIT., B.P., 6 Winchester at 2/- per lb.  
SPT. AMMON. AROM. B.P., 6 Winchester at 2/2 per lb.  
TINCT. AURANT. RECENS, B.P., Winchester at 3/4 per lb.  
TINCT. CALUMBÆ, B.P., Winchester at 1/- per lb.  
TINCT. GENTIAN. CO., B.P., Winchester at 1/10 per lb.  
LIQ. COPAIBÆ c. BUCHU ET CUBEBA, at 1/8 per lb.

(This preparation is soluble in water and does not cause nausea or eructations).



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 BB. Cases of 150 pieces, Toilet shapes, £3 15s., averaging  $6d.$  each, to retail at  $9d.$  to  $1s.$  each.  
 CC. Cases of 100 pieces, Toilet shapes, £3 15s., averaging  $9d.$  each, to retail at  $1s.$  to  $1s. 3d.$  each.  
 DD. Cases of 100 pieces, Toilet shapes, £5, averaging  $1s.$  each, to retail at  $1s. 6d.$  to  $2s.$  each.  
 EE. Cases of 80 pieces, assorted shapes, £6, averaging  $1s. 6d.$  each, to retail at  $1s. 9d.$  to  $3s. 6d.$  each.

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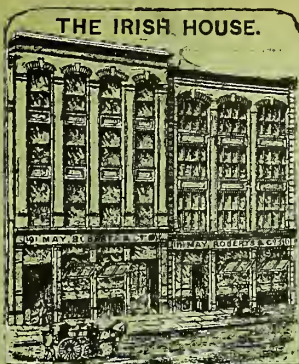
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- Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
- Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.
- Irish Pharmaceutical Assistants' Association.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
- South African Pharmaceutical Association.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.
- Pharmaceutical Society of the South African Republic.
- Central Pharmaceutical Association of N.Z.
- Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
- Pharmaceutical Society of N.S. Wales.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
- Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

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## MERCHANT SHIPPERS' NUMBER.

THIS important issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published on March 11, and copies will be sent to every shipper of druggists' goods in the United Kingdom. Merchants often have great difficulty in discovering the makers of goods on their foreign indents, and the object of this special circulation is to facilitate communication between the manufacturer and the exporter. Full details will be given by the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

## Summary.

NATAL TEA is a coming dainty (p. 213).

A SHEFFIELD CHEMIST has left 50,000% for charitable objects (p. 202).

THE TRADE still remains festive, as may be judged from the notes on page 231.

AN ACCOUNT of the January Minor Examination by a London candidate is given on page 213.

MR. A. KINNINMONT, a well-known Scotch pharmacist and an ex-examiner, died last Saturday (p. 223).

THE NAMES of those who passed the First Examination last month are given on p. 210.

AN ILLUSTRATED REPORT of the Grahamstown Exhibition, with notes on the trade exhibits, appears on p. 211.

THE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM is making good progress, as the particulars on p. 220 show.

BELLADONNA-PLASTERS and Gregory's powders have again been challenged in South London (p. 226).

A FIRM who falsely labelled seidlitz powders as according to the B.P., have been fined 10% and 3% 3s. costs (p. 225).

A QUESTION of commission on the sale of a business has been brought before the Lord Mayor's Court (p. 227).

OLD FATHER THAMES was chemically discussed by Professor Clowes on Tuesday evening. We report his lecture (p. 214).

DECISION IN THE MUSCBAUR CASE has been given in favour of the patentees, but notice of appeal has been given (p. 225).

THE TERMS OF THE BELL SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION have been revised, so far as the technical portion is concerned (p. 207).

NEW REGULATIONS for the Spectacle-makers' Company's diploma examination have been issued; the alterations are noted on p. 229.

THE FEDERATION OF LOCAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS has issued a manifesto dealing with the sale of scheduled and unscheduled poisons (p. 214).

THE MAN WHO SENDS ORDERS to London chemists, and is not known to pay for the goods, has turned up again. Facsimiles of his letters are given on p. 221.

OFFICIAL REPORTS on the Pharmaceutical Examinations in Great Britain and the strength of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1898 appear on page 207.

AN attempt to recover damages from a Dalston chemist, for ineffectually trying to relieve a person who had got some dirt in her eye, came before Judge French, but failed (p. 226).

THE CHEMISTRY OF COD-LIVER OIL much requires revision, according to Mr. E. H. Gane, who, with others, has discussed the matter before the New York College of Pharmacy (p. 215).

THE DISCUSSION on dispensing in doctors' surgeries is continued (p. 230), and Mr. Glyn-Jones has brought the matter directly to the notice of the Pharmaceutical Council (p. 210).

MR. JAMES REID writes in support of our contention that the widows' clause is too valuable a property to throw away (p. 230), and we ask all those of that way of thinking to send us their names (p. 219).

THE DRUG MARKETS are booming this week. Cascara sagrada, cocaine, copper sulphate, ipecacuanha, mercurials, quicksilver, quinine, and senna are all dearer, and buying voluminous. The reasons are given on p. 219, and our detailed reports on p. 232.

ANOTHER PHARMACY BILL is brought forward by the Pharmaceutical Council. It proposes to make "person" include companies, that "medicines" should be compounded and sold only by qualified chemists, and that the business of qualified chemists should be compulsorily sold within twelve months after their deaths (p. 207). We discuss the Bill on p. 218.



## English News.

*Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.*

### Munificent Bequests by a Sheffield Chemist.

The late Mr. John Wilkinson, of Priory Cottage, Sharrow Lane, Sheffield, has left nearly 50,000*l.* to charitable institutions at Sheffield. Mr. Wilkinson, who died in December last, came of an old Sheffield family, his father having been a medical man there. For many years Mr. Wilkinson kept a druggist's shop in Union Street, Sheffield, conducting his business on the most strictly old-fashioned lines. He personally attended to all his customers, never employed an assistant, and took no part in public affairs. In 1870 he gave up his business and went to live in retirement at Priory Cottage. He was a bachelor, and being a man of most frugal habits, and of a saving turn of mind, had accumulated the large sum mentioned. By his will he leaves to the Sheffield General Infirmary and the Sheffield Public Hospital 200*l.* each, and to the Sheffield School of Medicine 100*l.* Various annuities and capital sums are bequeathed, and the trustees—who are Mr. W. B. Esam, of Sheffield, Mr. J. W. Dawson, of Leverton, Notts, and Mr. John Booth, of Milton Street, Sheffield—are directed to appropriate the ultimate residue of the estate to found a charitable institution in accordance with a scheme set forth in the will. The institute is to have the name of Wilkinson associated with it. The income from the funds is to be applied in payment of annuities of not less than 10*l.*, and not more than 25*l.*, per annum to females in reduced circumstances and resident in the parish of Sheffield, of the age of 40 years and upwards, and being either spinsters or widows. The value of the entire estate has been sworn at between 49,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*, the main part of which, after payment of duties, will be available for the charity.

### The Sale of Laudanum.

A Coroner's jury at Birkenhead, on January 27, investigated the death of a man named Gibbons, who was found helpless in the street by a policeman, who took him to the police-station under the idea that he was drunk. On his clothes being searched a bottle smelling strongly of laudanum was found, and a doctor who was called in to examine deceased gave him an emetic and sent him to the hospital, where he died of laudanum poisoning.

William Herbert Newton, assistant to Mr. Albert Lumby, chemist, Tranmere, said he sold Gibbons two-pennyworth of laudanum, the man saying he wanted it for toothache. He appeared quite rational in his behaviour. Witness labelled the bottle properly; he was not a qualified chemist.

A juryman asked if unqualified assistants were permitted to sell poisons, and the Coroner replied that in this case the bottle was labelled correctly in accordance with the Act. Laudanum was only in the second part of the schedule of poisons.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

At an inquest, held at Sheffield on Wednesday, on a young man named Fell, the Coroner made some strong remarks on the proper labelling of bottles. The young man had been found dead with three laudanum-bottles near him, and none of them was dated. Mr. Wightman said it would be a great advantage, when they came to investigate such a case as this, if the date upon which the laudanum was sold had been written upon the bottle. They were legislated to death about things they did not want, and things like this were too small for attention, although matters of life and death. In his opinion not only laudanum, but any dangerous substance, should be properly labelled. If he were a chemist he should require every bottle that left his shop to be properly labelled. It would be a satisfaction to a chemist to know that poison which caused death had not been purchased at his shop. The jury applauded the Coroner's remarks, and returned the usual verdict of temporary insanity.

### Poisoned by Prussic Acid.

An inquest was held at Levenshulme, near Manchester, on January 27, concerning the deaths of a young man named William Percival, and his wife, who were both found dead on the previous morning by a younger brother of the man Percival, who lodged with them. From the evidence given it was ascertained that Percival had first poisoned his wife and then himself with prussic acid. Two bottles which had contained the acid—one empty, the other nearly so—were found in the coat-pocket of the male deceased, who had worked in the counting-house of Messrs. J. Woolley, Sons & Co. (Limited), wholesale druggists, Manchester. No sale of prussic acid had been made to deceased, but a letter was found in his possession stating that he had taken the prussic acid from the "waiting counter" at Messrs. Woolley's on January 3. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Percival had murdered his wife and then committed suicide whilst insane.

### Warwickshire Medicines.

Dr. Bostock Hill, county analyst for Warwickshire, in his quarterly report mentions that a sample of tincture of rhubarb submitted contained no glycerin, and was evidently made from the formula of the old British Pharmacopœia. He suggested that the vendor should be cautioned. He also mentions that a sample of spirits of nitre was somewhat deficient in ethyl nitrite; but in view of its liability to deteriorate, and as it came to him in a bottle only about one-third full, he did not feel justified in certifying it was adulterated, particularly as its alcoholic strength was correct.

### The Water Analyst.

Friction has existed for some time between the Guardians of the East Ashford Union and their Medical Officer (Dr. Robinson) respecting the analysis of samples of water. The Guardians passed a resolution declining to give the analyst particulars as to the surroundings of the source from which samples of water were taken, it being contended that an analyst ought to state whether a sample of water was pure or impure without knowing the source of supply. On the other hand, Dr. Robinson stated that it was impossible for him to condemn certain samples of water without having this information. The Guardians on Monday rescinded the resolution, and the necessary information will in the future be supplied with each sample.

### The Manufacture of White-lead.

The students of the Sheffield College of Pharmacy, accompanied by the Principal (Mr. J. W. J. Turner), by permission of Messrs. Lewis Berger & Co. (Limited), Homerton, London, paid a visit last week to the firm's leadworks in Sheffield. There they saw the manufacture of white-lead by the Dutch process. For 150 years this product has been made at the same place. Originally the lead was brought from the Derbyshire lead-mines, a few miles away, but it is now obtained from abroad. Some 70 tons of lead are stacked in each chamber, and for three months this lead is exposed to the fumes of acetic acid and the CO<sub>2</sub> from the fermenting tan. The "cores" of lead are then rolled and the separated lead carbonate washed, ground, and dried at 175° F. The manufacture of orange and red leads and litharge was also shown. The workmen are provided with two suits of clothes and a weekly bath. They are visited each week by a surgeon. Ten minutes is allowed before each meal for the men to wash. The men looked healthy. The local manager (Mr. Anderson) said that lead-poisoning was exceedingly rare.

### Drug-contracts.

The Governors of Hereford General Infirmary have accepted the tender of Mr. C. T. Kemp, for the supply of drugs during the forthcoming quarter.

The Caistor (Lincs.) Guardians have received a communication from the Local Government Board respecting the supply of special medicines and drugs to the workhouse. Hitherto these have been provided by the Medical Officer out of his salary, but the L.G.B. think they should be provided by the Guardians. At the same time the L.G.B. sanctioned the increase of the Medical Officer's salary to



60L. a year. The Guardians have declined to make any alteration in the system of supplying drugs now in force.

At a meeting of the Newent Rural District Council on January 26 a letter was read from Mr. C. Thurston, managing director of the Newent Drug Company (Limited) calling attention to the statement of the sanitary inspector that he could get disinfectants cheaper in London than he could locally. Mr. Thurston offered to supply the Council with Macdougall's pine disinfecting-powder, as used by the inspector, at 10 per cent. less than was now paid. The inspector was sent for and questioned on the subject by the chairman and several members. He said he bought in London from the same firm as supplied the Newent chemists, and he was being supplied on as good terms as any shopkeeper in Newent. He admitted that he got a discount, but held that he was quite entitled to it. He could not say how much it amounted to. At the present moment he supplied Sanitas cheaper than Mr. Thurston did. Discussion on the question was adjourned till next meeting.

#### Blackham, of Holloway,

is opening, on Friday of this week, at 48 Lower Clapton Road, and, regardless as usual of the conventionalities, he issues a circular headed "Prices Slashed in Halves!! Revolution in the Drug-trade! Knocking Old-fashioned Prices into Splinters." To every customer on the first day, no matter how small the purchase, he promises a free tablet of soap, the store-price for which would be 4½d., "specially made and most elegantly perfumed for us by the largest soap-makers in the world."

#### Theft from a Chemist.

At the Truro Police Court on January 30, Ernest Eddy (15) and Stephen Brown (15) were charged with stealing cigarettes and jujubes from the shop of Mr. Benjamin Carter, chemist, Lemon Street. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and their parents were bound over to bring them up for judgment if called upon, and had to pay the costs.

#### Suspected Prussic-acid Poisoning.

The lady and gentleman who were found dead in a Bury hotel on January 29, and about whose identity there was at first considerable mystery, went on the night of their arrival in Bury to the shop of Mr. William Mitchell, chemist, Bolton Street, and asked to be supplied with antipyrin. Not having any in stock, Mr. Mitchell suggested fever-powders, which were accepted. At the inquest on January 31, Dr. Robert Mitchell said death was due to prussic-acid poisoning, and a bottle which, according to the label, had contained prussic acid, was found in the bedroom last used by deceased. The inquest was adjourned.

#### Alleged Advertisement Fraud.

At Penkridge Police Court, on January 30, A. Greaves, alias G. Arthurs, was charged with obtaining a musical-box, valued at 50s., from William Thomas Grace, chemist's assistant, Cannock, by false pretences. Prosecutor answered an advertisement in the *Bazaar* in which the advertiser offered to exchange a half-plate bellows camera and a quarter-plate box camera with accessories, for a musical-box, a harmonium, or a pair of lace-curtains. After correspondence prosecutor forwarded a musical-box, and after considerable delay he received only a worthless box camera. Prisoner is alleged to be the advertiser in question, and was remanded for a week.

#### Fires.

On January 23 a fire broke out at the premises of Mr. A. W. Morgan, chemist and druggist, Railway Street, Chatham. A weight was accidentally dropped on a large bottle of vitriol, and in order to arrest the flow of the liquid some sawdust was thrown over it. Combustion ensued, accompanied by a dense smoke. The fire-brigade was called in, and succeeded in putting out the flames by choking them with earth, and but little damage was done.

A fire which, on January 21, destroyed the premises of a cycle company at Gloucester, did damage to the adjoining shops, one of which is occupied by Boots (Limited). A considerable portion of the goods in that establishment was destroyed by smoke and water.

The London papers surprised us by reporting that a fire had occurred in the office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 42 Cannon Street, on Thursday of last week, but that not much damage was done. It appears that a new policeman saw the gas burning under the heating-boiler, and broke a window to put it out. Consequently the *C. & D.* was cold the next morning.

#### Fires on Chemists' Premises in 1898.

In the annual report of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade of the London County Council, just issued, it is stated that eighteen fires occurred during the year on the premises of chemists, which included all places "where there were laboratories." Fifteen of these were only of a slight character, and three were serious. The causes were as follows:—Airing linen 1, oil boiling over 1, candle 1, defect in flue 1, overheating of furnace 1, curtains coming into contact with gas-light 1, lights thrown down 3, spark from fire 1, overheating of still 1, unknown 7. There was one fire on the premises of a chemical-apparatus maker, caused by goods coming into contact with the gas-light. There were five fires on the premises of wholesale druggists, one of which was serious. One of these fires was caused by the overheating of a boiler, and one from sparks from fire. In the other three cases the causes were unknown. There were three fires on the premises of druggists' sundriesmen, in each case the damage being slight and the cause unknown.

#### British Fire-prevention Committee.

This is the latest of the scientific societies of London. A number of architects, engineers, and others interested in fire-prevention have formed a committee, with the object of practically testing the claims of the various fireproofing methods and materials put forward from time to time. The testing-station was opened on January 31. It is situated close to St. John's Wood Station, and in the garden at the rear of the house brick-huts are erected for the purpose of the testing. The fires are run on scientific lines, and the conditions are made to approximate as nearly as possible to actual fires. Gas, which is made close by, is the source of the heat, and the temperatures reached are recorded by means of two Roberts-Austen electrical pyrometers. The pyrometers are placed in an upper room of the house, and connected with the testing-huts by thermo-junctions. The committee hope by these means to arrive at an independent estimate of the worth of the numerous fireproofing methods, and undertake to give reports to the inventors, charging only the actual cost of the experiment. The address of the Committee is 1 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

#### Chemist's Assistant Killed.

On February 1 the Westminster Coroner held an inquiry with reference to the death of William Henry Jago, aged 26, a dispenser at Harrod's Stores, lately residing at the Black Horse Inn, Sidcup, Kent, who was fatally injured at Charing Cross Station on January 30. Mr. Charles Alfred Jago, chemist, Guildford Street, Chertsey, identified the deceased as his brother, and a warehouseman, belonging to Sidcup, stated that on January 30 he and the deceased travelled together by S.E. Railway from Sidcup to Charing Cross. They had reached their destination, and the train was slowly entering the platform when the deceased, in attempting to alight, stumbled, and fell between the foot-board of the carriage and the platform. Some time elapsed before he was extricated, and he was taken to the hospital, where he died shortly afterwards from injuries received.

Sidney McMillan, station-inspector at Charing Cross, said the footboard had to be sawn away before the deceased could be got out. It was a common practice for passengers to jump out of trains in motion. This train contained from 250 to 300 passengers, and it would be extremely difficult to enforce the by-laws against alighting when trains were in motion.

The Coroner said the railway companies had by-laws to prevent passengers so alighting, and one or two prosecutions would soon put a stop to it. The jury concurred, and returned a verdict that deceased was accidentally killed through his own negligence.

#### A Prescribing Chemist.

An inquest was held at St. Day, Cornwall, on January 27, by Mr. Carlyon, touching the death of a child aged 5 years



and 9 months, the son of John H. Dunstan. A neighbour, who gave evidence, said she saw the child on Tuesday. His eyes looked heavy and he seemed drowsy. She fetched Mr. Corfield, chemist, who came and prescribed some medicine; but the child was unable to take it. They wrapped the child in warm blankets, but it died shortly after. They again fetched Mr. Corfield, who then recommended them to get a doctor. Deceased complained of pain in the stomach.

Mr. Corfield said he was a registered chemist. He was fetched about seven o'clock. He thought it was an older child, who was subject to fits. When he saw the child he felt its pulse and looked at its eyes. He only went to see the child as an act of kindness. He always recommended fetching a doctor in serious cases. He prescribed an aperient, and told them to get the child to bed and to give it something warm. He thought the child had simply a cold. He did not make an entry of simple prescriptions like these. The mother said something about sending for a doctor, and he left it to her to please herself. The cost of the medicine in the case would not be above 6d. He visited to oblige the woman.

Dr. Mack, assistant to Dr. Hichens, of Redruth, who was sent for when the child was dead, and who made a *post-mortem*, said the organs of the stomach and intestines were healthy. The right side of the heart was full of dark blood. There were signs of congestion of the lungs, and there was evidence of disease commencing in the membrane of the brain. The powders prescribed by Mr. Corfield had not been taken. Witness thought they would have been of no effect. It was difficult to say whether anything could have been done to have saved the child's life. The illness was very rapid. The child would have been in a comatose state. Death was due to inflammation of the membrane of the brain.

The Coroner said as the child died without having been seen by a doctor he felt it his duty to order a *post-mortem*, and chemists should know that they had no authority to visit and prescribe. If Dr. Mack had told them that the child's life could have been saved by proper medical attendance it would have been their duty to bring a painful charge against the chemist.

A verdict was returned of death from natural causes.

#### Football.

A match was played at Homerton Marshes, on Saturday last, between football teams representing the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy and the Westminster College of Pharmacy. The "Metropolitans" won by 6 goals to 2. Last term these Schools played a draw—one goal each.

#### A Drug-traveller's Death.

At Armley, on January 30, the Rev. Robert Wilberforce Starr, at one time a well-known Wesleyan minister, but lately a traveller for Taylor's drug-stores, was found hanging from a cupboard door in the kitchen of his residence.

## Irish News.

*Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.*

#### Personal.

Dr. Leybourne, L.P.S.I., proprietor of the Rathmines Medical Hall, was thrown from his trap while driving through Sackville Street last week. He sustained some injuries, but is progressing favourably.

Mr. T. W. Robinson, M.P.S.I. (director of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Limited), last week entertained his fellow-councillors of the Kingstown Urban Council to a champagne luncheon in honour of his election as chairman of the premier township.

At the annual meeting last week of the City of Dublin Unionist Registration Association Sir Henry Cochrane (director of Thacker & Hoffe's drug and chemical stores, and Mr. Samuel P. Boyd, M.A. (director of Boileau & Boyd,

chemists and druggists), were elected Vice-President and Executive Councillor respectively.

#### The Blackrock Burglary.

The three men, Lawless, McDonnell, and Dillon, have been committed for trial on the charge of breaking into the premises of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & pharmaceutical concerns stealing therefrom the contents of the safe.

#### A Chemist on Artists.

At a meeting of the Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association on January 27, held at the Dublin Scottish Association Rooms, Beresford Place, a lantern-lecture, entitled "Some Popular Artists of the Day," was delivered by Mr. J. S. Ashe, M.P.S.I. Mr. H. Hunt, M.P.S.I. (President), was in the chair, and there was a crowded attendance. Mr. Ashe described and illustrated by nearly one hundred slides the characteristics of the present-day cartoonists, such as Du Maurier, Phil May, and others. He was warmly applauded.

## Scotch News.

*Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.*

#### Business Changes.

The Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court have granted an extension of premises to Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co., manufacturing chemists, 19 Duke Street.

Mr. J. G. Anderson, chemist, Newhaven, Edinburgh, will shortly open a branch pharmacy at Craighall Road.

Mr. J. A. White, chemist and druggist, has opened a handsomely appointed pharmacy at 15 Montague Terrace, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh.

#### The Sale of Poisonous Sheep-dips.

At a meeting of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture held on Wednesday in Edinburgh, the Secretary submitted a copy of a petition sent to the Board of Agriculture, in terms of a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Chamber, asking that the restrictions on the sale of sheep dips and insecticides should be relaxed, so that they might be sold by others than chemists. He also read a reply to the petition from the Board of Agriculture, stating that the petition had been sent to the Lord-President of the Privy Council. The Council, it was stated, had a Bill in preparation dealing with the question.

#### A Visit to a Distillery.

The students of the Glasgow School of Pharmacy, accompanied by the Principal (Mr. J. Lothian), visited Messrs. Harvey's Port Dundas Distillery last week, and were shown the manufacture of both malt and grain spirits. After seeing the malting floors and drying kilns, the buhr mills for grinding maize were inspected. The ground maize is boiled and mixed in the mash tun with a sufficiency of malt, and the resulting wort fermented by means of yeast. This "wash" is distilled in "patent" stills, and a "silent" spirit of great purity is obtained about 67 O.P., and entirely defuselated. For the manufacture of whisky the "wash" prepared by fermenting pure malt wort, is rectified in "pot" stills and drawn off about 50 O.P. from the third still. The inspection was finished at the bonded stores.

#### Dispensing at the Arbroath Infirmary.

At the half-yearly meeting of the directors of the Arbroath Infirmary, held on January 30, the Clerk read a letter, dated September 6 last, from Mr. James Jack, chemist, Local Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, calling attention to the fact that no persons other than those whose names appeared on the register of the Pharmaceutical Society were legally entitled to act as dispensers of medicines; that the name of Miss Mirton, the recently-appointed dispenser at the infirmary, did not appear on that register; that, therefore, she had no legal status; and that the responsibility in case of error still rested upon the directors.



The Clerk said the lady held a certificate from the Apothecaries' Society, which, he understood, was a legal qualification. In reply to several questions, the Clerk added that the Pharmaceutical Society's Act seemed to have been passed through Parliament with no other object in view than that of constituting the Society into a close corporation. The infirmity was not subject to the Act, because they did not sell medicines. He understood that the position taken up by the Pharmaceutical Society in Arbroath had been rather laughed at. After discussion, the Clerk was instructed to reply to Mr. Jack's letter to the effect that the directors could not concur with the terms of his letter, and that they were satisfied with Miss Minton's appointment.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**HONOURS FOR MILITARY PHARMACISTS.**—M. Roncin, second-class pharmacien-major stationed at Alger, is named Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He counts twenty-two years of service and thirteen campaigns. M. Dulud, of equal rank, stationed at Oran, has received the same distinction; he has twenty-four years of service and ten campaigns. M. Rœ-er, first-class pharmacien-major at Tunis, has been named a Commander of the Order of Nicham Iftekar, and M. André, second-class pharmacien-major, becomes officer of the same order.

**DIPLOMAS OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDIES.**—The mixed faculty of medicine and pharmacy of Lyons has instituted two university diplomas of pharmaceutical studies: A diploma of studies for pharmacien de 1<sup>re</sup> classe; a superior diploma of studies for pharmacien de 1<sup>re</sup> classe. These diplomas will be delivered to foreign students who have passed the ordinary Government examinations for the same degrees. The superior diploma of studies will be required from candidates presenting themselves for the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy of the Lyons University.

**THE PHARMACIEN AND THE ADVENTURESS.**—A Marseilles pharmacien had a narrow escape from the woman Justine Pesnel lately tried at Paris. She was the wife of a former director of a matrimonial agency, but was separated from her husband. She was charged last week at the Paris Assizes on the charge of embezzling from a M. Casse, to whom she was married in London in 1897, but disappeared soon after with 600*l.* of his money. Her trick seems to have been to become engaged and even to marry a likely man, lay her hands on all the money and valuables she could, and then decamp. She seems to have practised her art in all the capitals of Europe. The Marseilles pharmacien had almost yielded to her fascinations.

## THE PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.

At the January meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy Professor Bourquelot, when resigning the presidential chair in favour of M. Liedié, alluded to his disappointment at not having been able to carry out a project he had formed for testing medicaments. He had applied for space, apparatus, and a sufficient staff to test all the Codex medicaments, or, rather, all such as would be interesting, under his supervision, but material difficulties had compelled him to abandon the idea. M. Planchon read an historical notice on the Bouldins, a well-known family of apothecaries of a bygone century; while M. Guichard's paper on "Food" (*Le manger*) was entertaining and instructive.

The new President, M. Leidié, is *pharmacien en chef* of the Necker Hospital and is connected with the Paris School of Pharmacy. He was elected as member of the Society in 1883, and occupied the post of Secretary in 1892. He is a very regular attendant at its meetings, as well as at other scientific gatherings. In 1889 he published a "Toxological Study on Mercury," and one of the principal papers read before the Society in 1897 was by him on "Septic Urine." He is only 44 years of age. The Vice-President, M. Gustave Planchon, is well known as Director of the Paris School of

Pharmacy. He is of Protestant stock, and was born at Ganges, Hérault, in 1833. His late brother Emile, who was head of the Montpellier School of Pharmacy, assisted him in early years and encouraged him to come to Paris. Gustave Planchon is affable, unassuming, and popular. He is a corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and was the recipient of their Hanbury gold medal in 1889. He is of literary tastes, and was nominated Officer of the Legion of Honour some six months ago. All being well, he will be President of the Paris Society of Pharmacy next year, to which he will add the functions of President of the Paris Organising Committee of the International Pharmaceutical Conference to be held here during 1900. M. Voiry, the secretary, is about 40 years of age, and was elected member of the Society in 1896. He is owner of a smart good-class pharmacy in the Boulevard de Courcelles, Paris. As a prize-winner he made his mark during his scholastic career, taking, amongst others, the Laroze medal for the best paper on Analytical Chemistry in 1888. He combines the qualities of a good man of business and a thorough scientist.

The contributions to pharmaceutical science during 1898 made through the society have been numerous and interesting. The President (Professor Bourquelot) was a constant and prolific contributor. In collaboration with M. Herissé, he has studied the gentians from the point of view of mucilaginous matter and pectines, and has described the ferments soluble in germinated barley possessing the property of acting on the pectines of the gentian root.

M. Moureu, who makes a speciality of organic and synthetic chemistry, has been equally industrious. Amongst the papers read by him last year may be mentioned those on pyrocatechine, on the bibromide, tribromide, and tetrabromide of acetylene, and his note on a new product called dipyrocatechine.

M. Portes (head pharmacien of the St. Louis Hospital) has not read papers so frequently as usual. His note (in collaboration with M. Vadam) on the dosage of boracic acid may be mentioned. M. Crinon's description of the mode of preparation of glycerin suppositories, which is particularly applicable to tannin ovules and suppositories, has been mentioned in our French news. M. Morellet read a note by M. Gerard on pyrethrum powder; and M. Marty, army pharmacien, showed some bichlorhydrate of quinine in remarkable crystals, some being larger than a hen's egg.

M. Leroy's paper on "French Army Pharmacy," M. Gustave Planchon's historical contribution on the Geoffroy family, and M. Guichard's notes on spring water, drinking-water and its purification, were all interesting. Professor Louis Planchon, of the Montpellier School of Pharmacy, a corresponding member of the Society sent a note on penicillium glaucum, a mildew found in pharmaceutical liquids.

Not only have reports on

## THE REVISION OF THE FRENCH CODEX

been read at all the regular monthly meetings, but seven special additional meetings were held during 1898 to push on the work. The official "Codex Committee" has asked the Society to present a collective work on the subject. The sixty members of the Society accordingly formed themselves into fifteen sub-committees, and each sub-committee took up a particular class of preparations. One sub-committee (the fourth) may be referred to as typical of all. This one was presided over by M. Pierre Vigier, and comprised, besides, Professor Bourquelot, M. Champigny, a well-known manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations; M. Julliard, a pharmacist of long experience; and M. Voiry, who acts as "reporter." [It may be noted that MM. Vigier and Bourquelot sit on the official Codex Commission; the others do not.] The main part of every committee's work falls on the reporter. He draws up his manuscript report and submits it to his colleagues. The meetings of this sub-committee were held at the Laennec Hospital, where Professor Bourquelot is head pharmacist. Here they discussed M. Voiry's ideas on soaps, fatty oils, resins, resinous gums, cerates, pomades, ointments, plasters, sparadraps, emplastic papers, suppositories, glyceroles, and liniments. The work, thus revised and approved, was lithographed and handed in to the Society of Pharmacy at one of the ordinary monthly or special Codex meetings. The Society in turn discussed and revised, the text was amended, and the definite revised



report finally handed in by the President to the official Codex Committee.

The work of the first, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth, and thirteenth sub-committees is already in the hands of the Codex Committee. The third and ninth sub-committees have finished their work, but the Society has not yet had time to discuss it.

The first sub-committee deals with acids and organic bases, and is presided over by M. Leidié, President of the Society for the present year. It recommends that all chemicals delivered by wholesale houses to pharmacists be chemically pure, and that tests to enable the pharmacist to ascertain if such is the case be inserted in the next edition of the Codex.

The fourth (already mentioned) recommends the insertion in the Codex of medicated soaps (boracic and carbolic acid, ichthyol, &c.), also that some old preparations, such as absinthine and noisette oil, &c., should be omitted. The identifying characteristics of croton, cod-liver, and castor oils to be given; phosphorated oil to be modified. The form of preparation of cacao-butter and muscat-butter (now always bought from manufacturers) to be struck out, but the distinctive features to be given. Lanoline to be added under the title of woolfat (*graisse de laine*). The dosages of pomades to be unified on the decimal system, all to be  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{100}$ ,  $\frac{1}{1000}$ . For instance, vaseline-iodoformée to be  $\frac{1}{10}$ , vaseline-puentequic  $\frac{1}{100}$ , and so on. The sixth sub-committee (M. Grimbart, reporter) deals with simple and compound powders, pulps, and vegetable-juices. It has recommended the suppression of many obsolete powders, and of all fruit-juices (*sucs*) except cherry, raspberry, currant, wild-cherry, and mulberry. Camphorated and other waters to be left out, also certain distilled waters; chloroform water to be inserted. The seventh (M. Dumoutier reporter) advises that all decoctions should be prepared with distilled water. The formula for Sydenham's white decoction to be modified, and one for cod-liver-oil emulsion proposed. The eighth (MM. Sonié and Moret reporters) deals with tinctures, alcoolatures, alcoolats, wines, vinegars, and beers. The preparation by displacement in a general sense has been adopted. Among the articles struck out as obsolete are absinthine, quassia, and eucalyptus wine; "English" antiseptic, colchicum, and camphorated vinegars. The tenth (M. Grignon reporter) examines the question of capsules, pills, lotions, gargles, caustics, fumigations, sponges, and injections. It proposes to suppress certain emollients, modifies the formula for aloe-and-soap pills, and omits Helvetius, Asiatic, bromide-ferrous, and colocynth pills; also arzenical paper, chlorine fumigation, &c. An important addition is that of fumigation by formic acid. The thirteenth sub-committee reports have been drawn up by MM. Guinochet, Leidié, and Grimbart, and deal with metalloids, metals, chemicals, waters, tables of simple bodies, atomic weights, modes of identification, and testing. The artificial (not the natural) waters of Vichy, Contrexéville, Spa, and Pullna are omitted.

## Colonial and Foreign News.

**BUSINESS CHANGE.**—Since the death of Mr. P. A. Keogh, chemist, Mussoorie, the business has been and will continue under the management of Mr. J. A. Miers.

**EXHIBITION OF ITALIAN PRODUCTS.**—It is the intention of the Italian Government to establish at Rome a permanent exhibition of Italian produce and manufactures to assist export trade. The exhibition takes upon itself to guarantee that all goods ordered from samples in the exhibition shall be strictly in accordance with the exhibits.

**HIGHER PRICES IN NATAL.**—Owing to the effect of the new Customs Union tariff in Natal, prices of all patent medicines have been advanced by about 25 per cent., and as storekeepers are said to have huge stocks on which only the old duty has been paid, the consumer is having to contribute pretty heavily to the middleman's profits.

**NEW ITALIAN CODEX.**—A new edition of this publication will be issued in the spring of this year. The chief feature of the book from the commercial point of view will be the distinction drawn between the pharmaceutical products in

general use, which drugg-stores may sell, and the special products, which will remain exclusively in the hands of pharmacists.

**THE HOFMAN HOUSE** in Berlin has been turned into a limited liability company, the objects being to acquire a site for the establishment and maintenance of a chemical and technical institution. The capital is 600,000m. Dr. Julien Friedrich Holtz is the business manager.

**RETAIL DRUGGISTS OBJECT.**—At the annual meeting of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, held on January 15, it was decided to fight the new trade rules of the wholesale dealers, which "cut" discounts for payments within ten days of the 1st of the month from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent., and which enact that purchases must henceforth be in  $\frac{1}{4}$  doz. lots instead of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  dozen. The organisation includes one-third of the retail druggists of the city.

**CARLSBAD SALTS.**—The town council, as owner of the well-known thermal springs, have addressed a request to the German Bundesrath through their legal representative, that the title "*sal carolinum factitium*" may be expunged from the German Pharmacopœia, and "*sal solvens*" or "*sal carol. imitatum*" substituted for it. The request is supported by Professors Landolt and Liebreich of Berlin, and it has also been sent to the members of the German Pharmacopœia Commission.

**GERMAN TRADE IN 1898.**—The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce in their annual review of German trade, state that, on the whole, the year 1898 was active and satisfactory from a trading point of view. Exclusive of the precious metals Germany's exports amounted in the first nine months of the year to 2,742,000,000m, against 2,684,000,000m. in the corresponding period of the present year, a not unfavourable result, particularly seeing that exports from France standing at 2,554,000,000f exhibited a falling-off of 93,000,000f, while those from England, valued at 172,000,000l., showed a decline of 3,000,000l.

**DRUGGISTS' TAX IN BRAZIL.**—On January 5 a meeting of dealers in drugs, perfumeries, pharmaceutical products, and playing-cards was held in Rio, for the purpose of discussing the new stamp taxes on those articles. The dealers declare that the regulations governing the tax are so vexatious and onerous that they cannot meet the requirements. They complain that they have no time for stamping existing stocks, as required, and that not less than ninety days should be conceded for that purpose. The Government, it is asserted, declines to grant the proposed delay, but will refrain from insisting on the stamping of the whole stock, and permitting payment of the tax to be made when the article is retailed.

**PROPOSED TAX ON INDIAN MEDICINES.**—It has already been stated that the Indian Government proposes to introduce a tax on proprietary articles manufactured in India, the proposed tax being at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ a. to the rupee (equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the shilling). The number of proprietary medicines in India is legion, and if the tax were levied it would bring in an immense deal of grist to the Indian mill. An average native newspaper usually contains about two and a half columns of advertisements relating to patent medicines, guaranteed to cure anything, from toothache to leprosy. In a superabundance of cases Indian proprietary medicines deal suspiciously with doubtful complaints, and it is asserted that the authorities would be doing a good work in levying even a considerably bigger tax than that proposed.

**CHLORATE OF POTASH IN TURKEY.**—In anticipation of possible dangers in connection with the ceremony of the Hirkai Sherif, on Friday of last week, the police of Constantinople two days previously visited all the pharmacies and dispensaries of the city and sealed all the bottles of chlorate of potash, with the injunction that they were not to be unsealed until the Saturday. The Hirkai Sherif in a religious ceremony which the Sultan performs once a year, and is about the only occasion when he ventures any distance through his capital. The importation of chlorate of potash into Turkey is prohibited, but pharmacists are allowed to keep small quantities for medicinal purposes. There are 230 pharmacies in Constantinople, and it was thought that a few drachms might be obtained from a number of them.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### COUNCIL MEETING.

THE ranks of the councillors were thinner than usual, although the matters discussed were of unusual interest. The President referred to the death of Mr. Kinninmont, and to his remarks Mr. Atkins feelingly added an appreciation of his lost friend. The elections included 210 members and fifty-five student-associates. A better definition of the expression, "elementary chemistry, botany, and pharmacy," which occurs in the Jacob Bell scholarship syllabus, has been devised, the President adding a few words as to the class of men it was desired to attract. Suggestions for an amended Pharmacy Act have been sent to the Lord Chancellor, who has offered to submit an amending Bill "if there appears reasonable prospect of proceeding with it." The proposals include one for extending the meaning of the word person to corporations; another for limiting the sale, dispensing and compounding of medicines to qualified chemists, and one for limiting the time, in which a widow may carry on a chemist's business to one year from her husband's death. In the discussion which followed the reading of the suggestions, Dr. Symes urged that chemists should work together with medical men, who were promoting a Bill on similar lines. Mr. Glyn-Jones's letter to the Privy Council, was referred to a committee. Two members of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council are to be appointed by the Society, in accordance with an offer made to them by the General Medical Council.

A meeting of the Council was held on February 1. The following were the members present:—The President (Mr. W. Hills), the Vice-President (Mr. Newsholme), and Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Bateson, Bottle, Carteighe, Corder, Cross, Grose, Harrington, Harrison, Park, Savory, Symes, Warren, and Young.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, after which

The PRESIDENT said that since coming there that morning he had been informed of the death of one of their most respected members in Scotland,

#### MR. ALEXANDER KINNINMONT,

and he proposed to avail himself of notes which had been forwarded to the Society by the Assistant-Secretary in Scotland. Mr. Kinninmont died at his residence at Whitehall, Bothwell, N.B., on January 28, aged 69. He entered pharmacy, in 1844, as apprentice to Mr. J. Neall, of Glasgow, and, being determined to be a thorough pharmacist, studied with Dr. Penny, of the Andersonian College, and passed the Major in 1853, receiving his certificate in 1858, when he went into business. In 1865 he was made Local Secretary for Glasgow, which he remained till his retirement in 1894. In 1867 he was made a member of the Executive of the North British Branch. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the Board of Examiners, which appointment he retained till 1893. He was elected an F.C.S. in 1877. He was a member of the committee which, in 1854, led to the formation of the Glasgow Chemists' Association, of which body he became President in 1865. The resuscitation of the Association in recent years was a source of much interest to him. It was largely due to the energetic action of Mr. Kinninmont that the Poisons Bill, introduced twenty years ago into Parliament, was nipped in the bud. When he retired in 1894 a complimentary dinner was given in his honour, an illuminated address and purse of a hundred sovereigns were presented to him; the latter he generously placed in the hands of trustees for investment to form a prize-fund for the encouragement of Major students. He was one of the most distinguished pharmacists in Scotland, and, in addition, an excellent

linguist and well-read man. In Glasgow and the West he was almost worshipped on account of his gentleness and tender-heartedness. His death removed one of the brightest names known to Scottish pharmacy. He (the President) had had the pleasure of meeting him on one or two occasions, the last time being in Messrs. Macfarlan's pharmacy in Edinburgh, when it grieved him to see the feeble state of his health.

Mr. ATKINS said he would like to express one word of personal regret at losing Mr. Kinninmont. He (the speaker) had spent some three or four weeks with him last year, and found him much shattered in health. From the long talks and walks he had with him he could endorse what had been said of the extent and depth of his reading. He was a man of extraordinary memory and reasoning powers. As some of them knew, Mr. Kinninmont was a man who held exceedingly strong views on some matters, and was a doughty antagonist to deal with, but withal a true and genuine friend. He (Mr. Atkins) first met him in Manchester in 1887, and had since seen much of him in both public and private life, and he never knew a more cultured man.

### RETIRING COUNCILLORS.

The SECRETARY then said that, in accordance with the provisions of the new Act, the following members of the Council would retire by rotation in May:—Messrs. Bottle, Carteighe, Harrison, Harrington, Park, Southall, and Young.

The PRESIDENT then called attention to the

### REGISTRAR'S REPORT,

of which the following is an abstract:—

#### STRENGTH OF THE SOCIETY ON DECEMBER 31.

	1897	1898
Members and associates in business	3,829	3,823
Associates not in business ... ..	946	1,017
Students .. ...	873	866
	5,648	5,706

### EXAMINATIONS IN 1898

#### First.

Candidates examined, 1,349; passed, 637; failed, 712 (52.78 per cent.).

#### Major, London.

Candidates examined, 111; passed, 60; failed, 51 (45.94 per cent.).

#### Major, Edinburgh.

Candidates examined, 10; passed, 4; failed 6 (60 per cent.).

#### Minor, London.

Candidates examined, 1,162; passed, 354; failed, 808 (69.53 per cent.).

#### Minor, Edinburgh.

Candidates examined, 517; passed, 181; failed, 336 (64.99 per cent.).

### THE REGISTERS.

#### Additions during the year:—

Number of persons who have passed the—	
Minor ... ..	535
Major ... ..	64*
Number of persons restored to the Register on payment of a fine ... ..	21
	556

#### Erasures during the year:—

Deaths ... ..	296
Erased at the request of registered persons themselves ... ..	2
Increase of numbers on the Register... ..	258
	556

Number of pharmaceutical chemists on the Register, December 31, 1898 ... ..	2,265
Number of chemists and druggists ... ..	13,708
	15,473

\* These, having already been included in the number who passed the Minor, do not increase the numbers on the Register.



## ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Two hundred and ten members were elected and fifty-five student-associates. Eight persons were restored to their former status in the Society.

## COMPETITION EXAMINERS.

Professor Farmer, Professor J. M. Thomson, and Mr. R. Wright were appointed as examiners for the Pereira medal and Council prizes competitions to be held in April.

The appointments are made earlier in the year than usual, owing to the alteration in the date at which the competitions are held.

## DIVISIONAL SECRETARY.

Mr. A. E. Lawson, 60 Exmouth Street, W.C., was appointed Divisional Secretary for the central division of the Borough of Finsbury.

The report of the

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

was then read. It showed the following balances:—

General Fund account ... ..	£387	3	1
Benevolent Fund account ... ..	431	16	5
Donation account ... ..	647	18	5
Orphan Fund account ... ..	216	2	3

There was submitted for payment the sum of 1,543*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, some items of which were—on account of the *Journal*, 560*l.*; examiners' fees, 437*l.*; salaries, 77*l.*; sundries, 91*l.*; current expenses, 300*l.* The report was adopted.

## BENEVOLENCE.

The Benevolent Fund committee's report was read and adopted. Sums, two of 5*l.*, one of 12*l.*, one of 10*l.*, and one of 20*l.* were granted, and the consideration of one case was deferred. The

## LIBRARY COMMITTEE

presented a report; it dealt with the number of attendances in the museum and library during the past month and year. From this it appears that about 2,000 books circulated in 1898, and that over 6,000 persons used the museum in the same period. The other matter dealt with in the report was the wording of the

## BELL SCHOLARSHIP REGULATIONS.

A better definition of "elementary chemistry, pharmacy, and botany" was drawn up. The sentence is now recommended to be qualified by the following:—"The elementary knowledge of chemistry, pharmacy, and botany required should be based on the British Pharmacopœia, and be such as a student may be reasonably expected to have acquired during the course of his apprenticeship." It was also recommended that one examiner only should examine in the three technical subjects. A letter from the Society's surveyor was also considered by this committee. The Society had written to him for his opinion as to the necessity of a

## PERIODICAL SURVEY

of the properties belonging to the Society. The surveyor wrote to say that to survey the five blocks of property would cost five guineas per block, but the amount could be recovered from the lessees if it were found that dilapidations had occurred. He added that ten years would be a suitable interval for periodical survey. The committee recommended that the surveyor be instructed to make a survey of the Society's properties.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT

was recommended to be introduced in the Secretary's office, the work to be proceeded with under the superintendence of the President.

The PRESIDENT, in recommending the adoption of the report, said it would be an advantage to have a periodical survey of their properties. Once in ten years would, he thought, be sufficient unless the property changed hands, or they had grounds for supposing that deterioration was taking place. Speaking on the suggested alteration in the wording of the Jacob Bell Scholarship conditions, he said, the question was raised by Mr. Allen at a previous meeting, but the committee had not been able to tackle the question

until now. He hoped the attempt to define the words "elementary chemistry, pharmacy, and botany" would give satisfaction. At the same time he would like to call to mind the class of students to which the Council wished to award this scholarship. The kind of student contemplated was one who is (as stated in the Calendar)

supposed to be *commencing* his studies, or at least to have made only that progress which may be reasonably looked for during an apprenticeship. The object of the examination is to ascertain that the candidate has such an amount of ability, and affords evidence of having made such use of it in the acquirement of elementary knowledge, as will justify the expectation of his proving a successful student, who may do credit to the appointment, and become a useful and accomplished member of the pharmaceutical body.

The scholarship was really for the encouragement of those students who have a good elementary education and have used their time to advantage during their apprenticeship. The Council did not wish to encourage those students who had exceptional advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, to compete for scholarships. Continuing, the President said that general school knowledge was now so much advanced that in the classical subjects the students ran a neck-and-neck race, and the results were largely due to the position they attained in the technical subjects, therefore it was necessary to put those subjects on a good basis by defining as far as possible what was meant by elementary. It had, moreover, come to their knowledge that certain teachers professed to prepare young men for this examination; but they did not want specially-prepared men for the scholarships: their object was to find out the students who had taken good advantage of their apprenticeship. The President then proceeded to explain the suggestion that one examiner shall examine the papers of the three technical subjects. It often happened that a single examiner taking the three subjects as a whole would be better able to form an idea of the candidate than two men would—always remembering, the President added, that the competition takes place under mottoes, the names of the candidates not being known to the examiners. The amendments, he hoped, would be passed and come into operation at the next examination.

Mr. ALLEN seconded the adoption of the report, and referred with satisfaction to the fact that it was a subject in which he took a special interest. He was very pleased to see the prominence which the President had given to the matter, as it was a very important subject to both students and masters. The new definition was a good one, as it fastened the subject on the British Pharmacopœia, so taking a student on his way to the Minor.

Mr. YOUNG asked if the same definition applied to the Manchester scholarship, and was informed by the President and Mr. Carteighe that it did.

Mr. BOTTLE asked a question about the appointment of one examiner in place of two as formerly, but

The PRESIDENT explained that it was only in the technical subjects that any change had taken place; the classical subjects would still be set and reported on by the College of Preceptors.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said he had just referred to the Calendar, and found that the Manchester scholarship was on its own footing. He therefore proposed as an amendment that the Manchester Scholarship be included in the amended regulations.

The report, as amended, was put and adopted.

The Law and Parliamentary Committee's report was then read. This committee met on January 10 and 31, and considered a reply which had been received from the Lord Chancellor, in which he said he thought an amendment of the Pharmacy Act was desirable, and that he would be prepared to submit a Bill if there appeared a reasonable prospect of proceeding with it. The committee had therefore prepared, and recommended to be forwarded to the Lord Chancellor, the following

## SUGGESTIONS FOR A DRAFT PHARMACY BILL.

*Meaning of the word "Person" in the Pharmacy Acts.*

1. In the construction of the Pharmacy Acts, and of this Act, the expression "person" shall include a partnership or an association of persons or a body corporate.



*Medicines to be Sold, Dispensed, or Compounded, only by Qualified Persons.*

2. From and after the passing of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person other than a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts to sell, dispense, or compound, or to keep open shop for the selling, dispensing or compounding of, medicines.

*Penalties for Offences against Clause 2.*

3. From and after the passing of this Act any person not being a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts who shall sell, dispense, or compound medicines, or who shall keep open shop for selling, dispensing, or compounding medicines, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of 5*l.*, and the same may be sued for, recovered, and dealt with in the manner provided by the Pharmacy Act, 1852, for the recovery of penalties; and in the interpretation of this section the seller, dispenser, or compounder of any medicine shall be the person on whose behalf the sale, dispensing, or compounding is transacted or performed.

*Exemptions in favour of Medical Practitioners and others.*

4. Nothing contained in the first fifteen sections of the Pharmacy Act, 1868 or in this Act shall extend to or interfere with any person registered as a duly qualified medical practitioner, nor with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons to retailers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing; nor shall any of the said clauses or the said Act prevent any person who is a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain, or who holds a certificate in veterinary surgery from the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, from dispensing medicines for animals under his care. Registration under the Pharmacy Acts shall not entitle any person so registered to practise medicine or surgery or any branch of medicine or surgery.

*Providing for the Winding-up of the Estate of a deceased Pharmaceutical Chemist or Chemist and Druggist.*

5. Upon the decease of any pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts actually in business at the time of his death it shall be lawful for any executor, administrator, or trustee of his estate to continue such business for a term not exceeding twelve months from the date of the decease of such pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, provided always such business is *bona-fide* conducted by a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts.

*Interpretation.*

6. In this Act:— Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, words importing the plural number shall include the singular number, and words importing the masculine shall include the feminine.

The expression "The Pharmacy Acts" shall mean and intend all and each of the following statutes—to wit, the Statute 15 and 16 Vict. cap. 58, intituled "An Act for regulating the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists"; the Statute 31 and 32 Vict. cap. 121, intituled "An Act to regulate the sale of poisons and alter and amend the Pharmacy Act, 1852"; the Statute 32 and 33 Vict. cap. 117, intituled "An Act to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1868"; and the Statute 61 and 62 Vict. cap. 25, intituled "An Act to amend the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868."

*Repeal.*

7. Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and Section 1 of the Pharmacy Act, 1869, are hereby repealed.

*Extent of Act.*

8. This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

*Short Title.*

9. This Act may be cited as the Pharmacy Act, 1899.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report said he would like to say a few words on the draft suggestions, although he thought they spoke for themselves. In the first place, he would remind them that at the Council meeting in December he was requested to communicate with the Lord Chancellor, and point out to him the way they considered it would be advisable in the interests of the public to amend the Pharmacy Act. They had just had the Lord Chancellor's reply, and the committee had accordingly drafted the suggestions that had been read. In moving for an amendment of the pharmacy laws

THERE WERE TWO FACTORS

to be taken into account: the one was that they must have the support of the Government, and the other was that there must be practical unanimity amongst the great majority of registered persons. Without these two conditions there was little chance of amending the Act. They believed, the President continued, that in the suggestions here made they were acting as the mouthpiece of practically the whole of the registered persons of Great Britain. The Council, he believed, were almost unanimous as to the suggestions, which were a reversion to the principles underlying the Pharmacy Act of 1868. The first lines of the Act were, "Whereas it is expedient for the safety of the public that persons keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons," and the whole question turned on, What was an open shop? He contended that the person who *owned* the shop was here referred to, but, under the judgment of the House of Lords, certain persons could put themselves outside the Act. Such persons, he contended, were unqualified. The suggestions before them were the reversion to the principle underlying the Pharmacy Act of 1868, which was that the person who kept the open shop should be a person

CAPABLE OF BEING QUALIFIED.

In regard to the limit of twelve months in the case of widows he thought that time was a reasonable one for persons to wind up an estate. This limitation placed the matter in a line with the other suggestions. He recommended that the report be adopted, and that the suggestions be sent to the Lord Chancellor with the hope that his Lordship would see fit to either introduce such a Bill into Parliament or make suggestions to them on the subject.

The VICE-PRESIDENT had much pleasure in seconding the report, and, in reference to the suggested Bill, he admitted that the suggestions were

SOMEWHAT HEROIC.

They not only said what they wanted, but what the public ought to have for their safety. The framers of their Act had the idea of a body which should have to do with the compounding and dispensing of medicines, but the idea unfortunately was limited to poisons. This had been a great mistake. They thought that the dispensing and sale of medicines should be entirely in the hands of chemists and druggists. Their shops were huge poison-cupboards, and needed careful men to deal out the medicines. It would be greatly to the advantage of pharmacy if this could be got. In continental countries pharmacy was almost everywhere subjected to some control, but in that respect they were far behind their continental brethren. The proposals would meet with an immense amount of opposition, but if men would put their shoulders to the wheel and try and help forward the work some good might come out of it. He hoped they would have the support of the whole craft throughout the country.

Dr. SYMES said it was an opportune moment to say that the medical men were promoting a Bill on similar lines, as they were, like them, feeling the unfairness of the company question. He thought they might help forward their medical friends, as they could reciprocate by helping them. Medical men could do much by persuading their patients to get their prescriptions dispensed at chemists' and druggists' instead of at stores. The professions ran on similar lines, and they should work for the same ends.

Mr. ATKINS hoped it would not go forth that they were lukewarm on the matter. He for one gave the suggestions his most hearty approval. They were inviting a big fight over the business, but the policy he advocated was to



## BURN THEIR BOATS

and destroy their bridges ready for the fight. The modest and wise suggestions, with which he entirely agreed, would, he hoped, have the support of the Government. While agreeing that the suggestions would cause a tremendous amount of opposition, he had no doubt the Lord Chancellor would deal with these tentative suggestions in his own practical way. In regard to themselves, he thought they might expect an almost unanimous vote, but from what he had read elsewhere it might not be. The widows' clause would probably be the clause on which the fight would be severe.

## ON SENTIMENTAL GROUNDS

only the clause should stand. He knew cases in which hardships would have resulted, but, although he felt it was a matter of regret on logical grounds, the clause must go. They had been talking a lot about putting their house in order, and they could not go to the Government with any suggestions for proposed legislation till they had placed themselves in the most logical position. The legislation, if successful, would take them back to the House of Lords catastrophe, and would place them where they were before the decision. It would be a simple act of justice to men whom the country demanded should be educated, and then made them face a competition which, if legal, was illegitimate. It would carry back the wheels to where they were, but it would cause a big fight with vested interests.

The report was unanimously adopted.

## A WATCH COMMITTEE

was appointed to watch the interests of the Society in the Parliamentary Session about to open.

A matriculation certificate of the Queen's College, Galway was accepted in lieu of the Preliminary.

## LETTERS.

A letter, dated January 13, was received from the Clerk of the Privy Council acknowledging the resolutions adopted at the general meeting. The resolutions, the letter added, would be submitted to the Privy Council.

Some letters had been received from associates abroad which contained, the PRESIDENT said, gratifying expressions of loyalty to the Society.

The PRESIDENT then said he had a letter from Mr. Glyn-Jones which he thought might be referred to the Law and Parliamentary Committee, and which he read:—

Aveley, Essex, 30 January, 1899.

To the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

SIR,—I think it right, as a member of the Society, to call your attention to a letter which I have addressed to the Privy Council in regard to the dispensing of poisons in doctors' surgeries. A copy of the letter is printed in the journal of the Society, January 21, page 72, and you will observe, from correspondence in the journal and other journals of pharmacy, that the matter is regarded as of vital importance to the drug-trade.

A resolution from the Chemists' Assistants' Union, calling attention to this evil, was considered by your Council at its meeting in November last, but it appears from the report that its purport was not understood. It is of the utmost importance, whether poisons are dispensed in open shop or private surgeries, that only qualified dispensers should be employed. Indeed, the more private the surgery the greater the need for qualification. If the Pharmacy Act does not afford a remedy, I respectfully suggest that your Council should take immediate steps to secure an amendment of the Act, and I think that in so doing they would receive the support not only of their members, but of the medical profession and of the public generally.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

W. S. GLYN-JONES.

A portion of the proceedings of the

## GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

was then read, referring to the appointment of two representatives of the Society on the Pharmacopœia Committee. In reply to the letter of the General Medical Council making this offer one was sent accepting the invitation, and agreeing to appoint two members as suggested.

The PRESIDENT said they would recollect that this letter was referred to committee, and had now been considered. Experience alone would show if the proposed system would work well, but it was a step in the right direction. It would lead to advantageous results in the preparation of

another edition of the B.P., and the status which pharmacists would occupy in the preparation of that work would be bettered. It was highly desirable that pharmacists and medical men should be brought into contact on the committee, and only good could come of it.

This was the end of the public business.

## "FIRST" EXAMINATION.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of persons who were successful at the first examination held on January 10:—

Addison, J., Morecambe Bay  
Aldridge, Claude A., Bristol  
Archer, John W., Walthamstow  
Aspell, James, Leicester  
Battersby, Frank, Stockport  
Beedie, James, Turfiff  
Billany, John Boyd, Hull  
Bishop, Alfred O., Beckenham  
Blair, Douglas, Panton, Perth  
Bott, Edith Beilly, London  
Boyd, John, Hammersmith  
Bracewell, J. W., Ramsbottom  
Breckenridge, S., Newton  
Stewart  
Bromhall, H. J., Uppingham  
Carey, Sydenham G., Islington  
Chalmers, John, Leith  
Chalmers, Robert W., Aberdeen  
Clark, Edward J., Croydon  
Clark, James, Liverpool  
Cross, W. G., jun., Shrewsbury  
Dales, Percy G., Stainboro'  
Davies, Henry Ford, Penarth  
Deacon, Walter, New Swindon  
Dewberry, E. B., Norwood  
Dickie, John George, Turfiff  
Douglas, John, Southampton  
Duffield, F. A., Sutton Coldfield  
Duguid, B. H., Aberdeen  
Dunsmore, William, Paisley  
Edwards, J. H., St. Asaph  
Elliot, George, Hawick  
Evans, Ellis W., Birmingham  
Evans, Evan, Southampton  
Fargher, Alfred Leo, Ramsey  
Findlay, George W., Aberdeen  
Fletcher, R., Burscough Town  
Flint, James, Duns  
Frank, R. C., Leighton Buzzard  
Forsyth, C. M., Aberdeen  
Fyvie, Alexander, Fraserburgh  
Gaman, Alfred John, Swansea  
Gibb, Robert, Aberdeen  
Gordon, John M., Aberdeen  
Gorton, Bernard, Snaresbrook  
Grant, George S., Fraserburgh  
Gray, Arthur Edward, Bath  
Grierson, John C., Douglas  
Grimes, James, Darwen  
Hadfield, Roland H., Preston  
Haigh, Harold W., Meltham  
Hall, William D., Skegness  
Hamnett, A. E., Waterloo  
Hancock, Frank, Weymouth  
Henderson, Henry, Gateshead-on-Tyne  
Heywood, A., Southend-on-Sea  
Holmes, Ernest G., Clay Cross  
Horsfield, Percy, Wakefield  
Hoyle, Ernest, Stockport  
Huggins, Robert H., Wainfleet  
Hughes, John, Aberystwith  
Hutcheon, John, Fife-Keith  
Hutchison, D. A., Arbroath  
Jackson, Spencer, Ambleside  
James, F. H., Brondesbury  
Jennens, John H., Birmingham  
Jervis, John J., Peebles  
Jones, Edward, Prestatyn  
Jones, Evan H., Amlwch Port  
Jones, Frederick T., Wigan  
Jones, John C. W., Aberystwith  
Jones, Nathaniel, Penygroes  
Kydd, Henry John, Arbroath  
Langshaw, Joseph, Wigan

Livesley, C. A., Whaley Bridge  
Low, Edith Jaue N., Arbroath  
McEachran, A., Campbelltown  
McHardy, William N., Buckie  
Mackay, Neil, Dumbarton  
Maddison, G. E., Pelton Fell  
Main, Daniel, Elgin  
Mathews, F. C., Cirencester  
May, George, Fraserburgh  
Mellor, Ethel H., Dilwyn  
Mitchell, James P., Granton-on-Spey  
Morison, Alex. D., Clydebank  
Naylor, Frank C., Chester  
Naylor, George, Blackpool  
Neave, William P., Dundee  
Neill, Neil S., Kingsmuir  
Newby, Frank, Oldham  
Nind, Herbert R., Worcester  
Noble, John, Newhaven  
Noble, Watson, Glasgow  
Owen, William T., Llanrug  
Pace, Lewis, London  
Parkes, William C., Douglas  
Parkinson, C. M., Blackburn  
Parson, Mervyn B., Cambridge  
Paterson, A. G. B., Girvan  
Pattison, Walter, Whitby  
Pimblett, Annie, Preston  
Pott, F. T. F., Birkenhead  
Rae, Walter T., Galashiels  
Raine, Edwin, Darwen  
Rainford, George, Chorley  
Richardson, C. G., Southampton  
Rigby, James, Barnsley  
Robertson, Andrew, Markinch  
Ross, John Logan, Saltcoats  
Rowe, Francis K., Bridgewater  
Rowe, John Joseph, Salisbury  
Searth, Arthur Gilead, Morley  
Scott, W. N., Gateshead-on-Tyne  
Scrimshaw, S. A., Worthing  
Shaw, Richard Garfield, Leeds  
Silk, Mary M., Birmingham  
Small, Sydney H., Barnsbury  
Smart, John Hawick  
Smith, Cyril C., Nottingham  
Smollett, Charles A., Aberdeen  
Snell, James S., Accrington  
Souter, Walter Moore, York  
Spurge, Herbert S., Witham  
Spy, Archibald, Helensburgh  
Storey, Francis A., Salford  
Storrs, Leonard C., Penarth  
Stout, Harry, Tyldesley  
Street, Sydney Charles, Louth  
Thomas, Thomas, Dafen  
Thomson, Mabel, Brixton  
Thomson, Robert, Elie  
Venn, Charles E., Wrexham  
Walker, Alexander C., Dundee  
Wallace, Robert, Chester  
Wardle, F. C., Stalybridge  
Watkins, Thomas B., Croydon  
Watling, George V., London  
Watson, G. R. T., N. Berwick  
Wheatley, George, Barnsley  
Whittaker, J. H., Utttoxeter  
Wiley, George F., Barnsley  
Williams, Tudor G., Cefn  
Wilson, John B., Penrith  
Wilson, T. E., West Hartlepool  
Yeoman, Cyril, Hartlepool



## Grahamstown Exhibition.

With Notes of the Journey there and back to Cape Town.

PORT ELIZABETH is the Liverpool of South Africa. She gathers up the colonial products with the one hand, and distributes imports with the other. To look at the town from the ship it looks like a fishing-centre at home. But this impression does not last. You are not long in the town before you are firmly convinced of the business ability, energy, and enterprise of its inhabitants—mostly Scotchmen and Germans. Although there are no docks at Algoa Bay, ships discharge into lighters, which in turn discharge into railway-waggons; yet there is more trade done at the bay than at any other two ports in the Colony.

From the returns published by the Customs authorities for 1896 and 1897 we get the following statistics:—

1896.	Total imports into Cape Colony	...	16,942,865/.
"	"	through Port Elizabeth	8,667,780/.

The colonial transit-trade—i.e., merchandise for inter-colonial States not within the Customs Union—is valued at 6,232,025/., and of this 4,183,932/., passed through Port Elizabeth. The exports from Algoa Bay totalled 1,921,394/., in 1896.

1897.	Total imports into Cape Colony	...	16,490,739/.
"	"	through Port Elizabeth	7,877,481/.
Colonial transit trade	"	...	4,774,649/.
Of this passed through Port Elizabeth	...	...	3,180,072/.
Port Elizabeth exported merchandise valued at	...	...	1,949,878/.

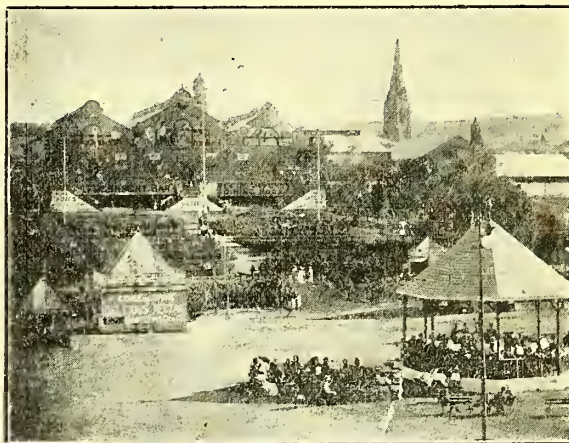
These figures show that, notwithstanding adverse circumstances (such as rinderpest and unrest in the Transvaal), the export trade for 1897 advanced 28,484/., over 1896. The colonial transit trade fell nearly two millions in 1897, but Port Elizabeth handled more than her share compared with 1896.

The town's business is essentially wholesale. One does not even find the chemist going in for anything too elegant. Lennon is there, of course—it would be difficult to go anywhere in South Africa without seeing Lennon—and this firm have a very serviceable-looking pharmacy in Main Street connected with their well-appointed wholesale store. Mr. A. Walsh is the resident director of the company. Mr. J. A. Willet has, perhaps, the next best show; the others strike one much the same as Port Elizabeth itself—there for business, and not for show.

The railroad officials are so used to handling freight that when the rush to the Grahamstown Exhibition came on they had no idea how to deal with a heavy passenger service. Passenger traffic is a secondary consideration with them. One main-line train a day, with a "mail limited" once a

I made the journey of 100 miles in a trifle under twelve hours, and when I reached Grahamstown a cab was no attraction, so I took a rickshaw, drawn by a Zulu rejoicing in the name of "Jim Sausage," and started on tour round the "City of the Saints" before going to the Exhibition. Grahamstown has a population of about 10,000, and has four drug-stores, two of which would not be out of place in any English town of a similar size. Mr. L. Andrew, the oldest chemist in the district, is the only one whom I have met so far who filled syphons; indeed, I had not seen a syphon in South Africa until he showed me one. Three of the chemists combine the aerated-water trade with their business, and an agreement is in force whereby no manufacturer uses another's bottles. Aerated-water makers in other South African towns might copy this idea. Mr. E. W. Wells is another old business-hand at Grahamstown, having registered as far back as April, 1880. After a chat with him, and as I prepared to go, he said to me, "We have still a soft place in our hearts for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

Now about the South African Industrial and Art Exhibition. Grahamstown is hardly the place for an exhibition of any kind. It is over one hundred miles from the coast port, and is only served by a light railway for a greater part of the distance; secondly, a population of 10,000 cannot very well keep an exhibition going long, and, as a matter of fact, this

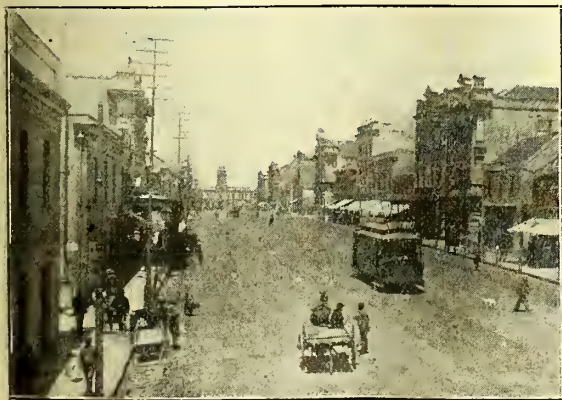


MAIN BUILDINGS, GRAHAMSTOWN EXHIBITION.

one was kept open six weeks. The opening day was December 15. A beautiful summer's day it was, with a light breeze tempering the sun's heat. His Excellency Sir William Butler, the Administrator, performed the opening ceremony, carpenters beating time to the music. The buildings and grounds occupy the same site as the much less ambitious Jubilee Exhibition. From north to south the grounds and buildings extend to a length of a quarter of a mile. The main building, which cost 6,500/., is a mammoth structure of wood and iron, beneath the lofty roof of which the principal exhibits were housed. A gallery runs round the entire interior. The main hall is 165 feet by 150 feet, and the entrance-hall 90 feet by 70 feet. There is a special shed for machinery, 100 feet by 60 feet, and a jungle for exhibits of wild beasts, 100 feet by 80 feet. The grounds were tastefully laid out, but were too small. The building and grounds were lighted with electricity, the work having been carried out by Messrs. Reunert & Lenz and Messrs. Siemens & Co. As is usual with exhibitions, there was a good deal of grumbling on the part of exhibitors, who were not allowed to sell anything and did not get their awards so promptly as was expected. The special shows made by Rhodesia and Natal were popular attractions, but I did not go to Grahamstown to report upon them, but on the

### TRADE EXHIBITS,

which, though not numerous, were good. These are, therefore, dealt with in their order.



MAIN STREET, PORT ELIZABETH.

week, is all that is needed. The Exhibition and the eager throng to get there completely upset that primitive arrangement.



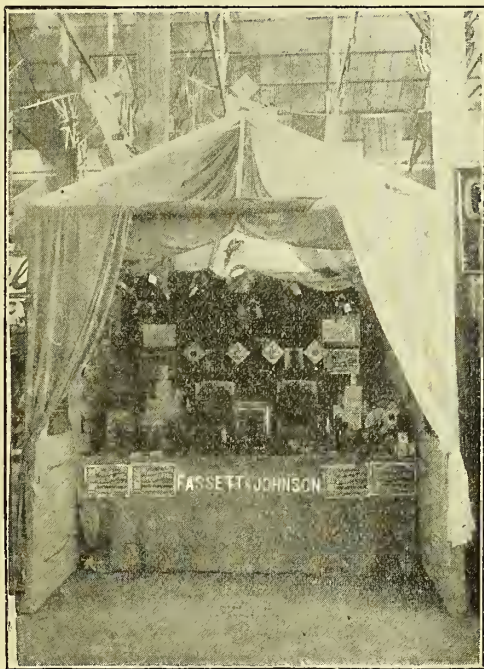
Messrs. Barnett & Foster (London), represented by Messrs. J. & H. Hards, local mineral-water and jam makers, exhibited a complete aerated-water plant in operation, filling both bottles and syphons. The aëration was produced from liquefied carbonic acid gas, and a good soda-water was produced as soda-water goes in South Africa. On a separate stand the firm exhibited an assortment of soluble essences, bottles, and syphons.

Messrs. Brown & Poisson (Paisley) made a nice exhibit of their corn-flour and "good things" made with it.

J. & J. Colman (Limited), Norwich—"Take this home, sir. Oh! I beg pardon. Well Mr CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, I don't think I can tell you much about mustard and starch" said the firm's representative. "We are not exhibiting for competition, only as an advertisement." The boxes of starch, bearing pictures of the Jubilee procession, seemed to much interest the average South African lady. Tins of mustard from 1 oz. to 100 lbs. were the chief features of the stand.

Day & Martin (Limited), London, were evidently there for the same reasons as the Norwich firm. Four Kafir boys [a boy may be a man—generally is] in uniform took up their position about town, greeting passers-by with "Shine, sir? Day & Martin's is the best"; while two others looked after the wants of those attending the Exhibition. A good display of all the firm's specialities was made. Brown-boot polish occupied a prominent position, perhaps for the simple reason that colonials go in for this coloured boot to a great extent.

Fassett & Johnson (London) displayed quite an assortment of their lines, including S & J. plasters and fig syrup. Diamond dyes took up a large share of the space.



Sulphur candles and butter-colour were also in evidence; in fact, the photograph which accompanies this report gives a good idea of the wide-embracing nature of Messrs. Fassett & Johnson's exhibit.

Rudolph Demuth, Cape Town.—Australian readers will recognise the name of Demuth in connection with "Triumph Antiseptic" and a prickly-pear eradicator, the latter being reported on so favourably by the N.S.W. Department of Mines and Agriculture. Mr. Demuth's stand was prettily draped with sky-blue fabric, which showed up the bottles containing his specialities to advantage. Amongst other lines we noticed Alformant lamps A and B, the A size of which was described in the *C. & D. Summer Number*, 1897. The B size has since been added, and is a much larger lamp. A formalin autoclave for aërial disinfection

was also prominent on the stand. Some fruits were shown which had been treated by Demuth's method three months ago, and were in a perfect state of preservation. They looked very nice in pure water, which was all the show-bottles contained barring the fruit. The various specimens had been opened repeatedly during the three months, but we found them quite equal to the fresh, which we tried later. Mr. Demuth is in charge of the Formalin Hygienic Company's interests in South Africa.

The Vinolia Company (Limited), of London and elsewhere, eclipsed all other exhibitors. Their four cases were a splendid advertisement while they stood in the main hall. The collection may not be novel to the home trade



to us it was. The first showcase (that principally seen in the picture) was solely devoted to Savon Liril and Violette de Parme soap. The second contained Vestal Vinolia, sulphur, and dog soaps, and a very handsome showcard on which sample perfumes were fastened. The third was filled with Floral and Premier Vinolia soaps, Vinolia cream, powder, and other pure Vinolia specialities; while the fourth was a dream of Peau de Espagne perfumes, shaving-sticks, &c. Altogether Vinolia was well to the front. Mr. Horn, the company's agent, arranged the show.

The Maypole Soap Company (Limited) attracted quite a crowd with their old English homestead, with its pretty curtains which had been dipped in various hues of the soap. The house was carpeted inside and out—by out I mean round about—and this unique touch gave the exhibit a distinction all its own. Piles of Maypole soap were placed in the background. Mr. F. J. Horn, Cape Town, is the company's representative in South Africa.

Battle, Maltby & Bower (Lincoln) made a good show of their sheep-dip, embrocation, and disinfectants. The labels for the dip were printed in English and Taal—a good business arrangement.

Elliman, Sons & Co. (Slough) had two magnificent showcases in the exhibition, in which were displayed specimens of their Royal embrocation and Universal embrocation, and a good selection of the pictorial advertisements which have helped to push these specialities along.

The Glebe Sugar-refining Company (Limited), Greenock, exhibited sugars in bags and syrups in 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins, the labels of which looked as if they had suffered bad usage in transit. The sugar is making headway for galenical purposes.



Goodall, Backhouse & Co. (Leeds) had a fair show of Yorkshire Relish, together with spices. The chief features of the stand, or the attractive part as far as the visitors went, were the jellies. Three young ladies were kept busy handing out small plates of jelly and samples of relish. Mr. M. C. Price, of Cape Town, represents this firm; also the United Kingdom Tea Company, who had an elaborate display of teas, and Peek, Frean & Co. (London). A model of the machinery used to make a biscuit worked from 5 to 10 by electricity, and proved quite a catch as an advertisement.

F. C. Calvert & Co. (Manchester) were unfortunate in not getting a good position for their showcase, and it was with difficulty that one saw that it contained carbolic acid and various carbolic toilet-preparations.

Messrs. W. Savage & Son, of Port Elizabeth, were showing Stower's lime-juice for Messrs. Riddle & Co. The United Kingdom Tea Company had a nice little show of their own; so had Mazawattee; and the Van Riebeeck Natural Mineral-water Syndicate (Limited), of Cape Town, exhibited the Vasco (Yasco) and Van Riebeeck mineral-waters, which are natural to this locality, and are going well.

It has already been mentioned that Natal took a big share in the exhibition. The only thing about this to which special attention may be called is

#### NATAL TEA,

which is providing the colony with new outlets for energy and capital. It is about fifteen years since tea-planting was started in Natal, Mr. W. R. Hindson, of the Clifton Tea Estate, being one of the pioneers. The 25 acres he commenced with have grown to over 600 acres. Hindoos and their families are the workers employed, the Kaffir having proved to be too dear and too lazy. The picking season in Natal commences generally early in September, and goes on till about the end of the following May. The months of June, July, and August are taken up with digging and manuring the land and pruning the plants. The tea is picked by the coolies, mule-carts in different gangs collecting the leaf. The tea-leaf, after being weighed at the factory, is spread out thinly on frames covered with hessian, for the purpose of "withering," in a temperature of 85° F. to 90° F. In twelve hours the leaf becomes soft, and when taken up in the hand it produces the same sensation to the touch as a soft silk handkerchief. It is then passed through shoots into the machine-room, where it is rolled, the object of this process being to break up the juice-cells in the leaf, and to give the leaf that peculiar twist characteristic of the tea seen in ordinary commerce. The sappy, juicy mass is next cooled, and while it cools it ferments, and as soon as the flavour is reached—which the experienced tea-maker alone knows—it is passed into the drying-room, where, at a temperature of about 250° F., the fermentation stops. The leaf is finally sorted into different grades of golden pekoe, flowery pekoe, pekoe, pekoe souchong, souchong, and dust, by passing through a huge revolving-screen cylinder, so constructed with the meshes getting larger towards the other end of the cylinder, that the "dust" falls from the separating machine first and the coarsest leaf, the "souchong," last. Last year's output of tea from the estates was estimated at from 300,000 to 400,000 lbs., for which there is a ready market; and as there are other estates which bring up the total under tea-culture to between 2,500 to 3,000 acres, the year's output of tea may be put down at 1,000,000 lbs. at least. The industry is a growing one. Incidentally it may be mentioned that although coffee was, as in Ceylon, a failure, it is still grown in Natal, and so is the arrowroot-plant to a slight extent.

[Our correspondent sends us samples of the Natal tea, which we have tried. The flavour is good, but the teas give a poor liquor with London water, and would only be good here for blending-purposes. The leaf is under the average in size.—ED. C. & D.]

## The January Minor.

THE following are notes of the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain supplied by a candidate (158/28) who was examined by the Board of Examiners in London last month. We have thought it advantageous to leave the Latin terminals as written by our correspondent (who passed), as many other Minor students are careless about their Latin y.

*Dispensing and Practical Pharmacy.*—The work given comprised the following prescriptions:—

Glyc. plumbi. subacet.	Acid. gallic. ...	3j.
½ P.B. quantity.	Acid. sulph. dil. ...	℥xx.
Suppos. morph P.B. vj.	Aq. ad ...	℥iv.
Ext. aloes, B.P. ...	4-part three times a day.	
Saponis pulv. ...	(Divide your own bottle.)	
Ext. bellad. ...	Pulv. Doveri ...	gr. iv
Ext. nuc. vom. ...	Ft. pil. Mitte vj.	Varnish.
Ft. pil. Mitte vj. Silver.		

*Chemistry.*—I had given me acid. citrici. Find the admixture A sp. gr. to take, and estimation of HCN with AgNO<sub>3</sub>. The examiner told me to weigh the HCN, because if I sucked it up through a pipette I should probably poison myself. I found it to contain less than 1 per cent. The sp. gr. bottle was one with a long stopper, and the mark about ½ inch from the top of the neck. This particular make is rather difficult to manipulate, as the air-bubbles hang on to the bottom of the stopper. While I was endeavouring to move them, the heat of my hand caused the liquid to expand, and sent it running over the top; so I put it under the tap, and found that it contracted too much, but after a little persuasion I managed to get it right. The citric acid contained sodium acetate.

*Prescription-reading.*—Four days after the practical I had to attend for the oral, and this was my first subject:—Three prescriptions were given to read in full Latin, and translate into English. Several doses, including chloroform, tartar emetic, perchloride of mercury, calomel, morphia, liquor morphia, extract nux vomica, and carbolic acid. What should be dispensed for chloric ether? Two ordinary prescriptions were given to write in Latin; the directions for the first were:—"Two drops to be dropped into each eye three times a day;" and the second, "A plaster to be applied behind each ear."

*Botany.*—I was shown a flower. Was it a monocot or dicot? Why? Next a small branch of a tree. The scar of last year's leaf was pointed out, and I was asked what it was. How did I account for the fall of the leaf? Then I was asked to examine the bark with a pocket-microscope. What did I observe? Lenticels. Their function? What happened to them in the late autumn? Why? Next a stem of a geranium was given to me as the basis of questions on stipules.

*Chemistry.*—How is nitric acid prepared? How many kinds of salts are there? Name a basic salt. (White lead.) The action of nitric acid on metals. Write the equation for its action on copper. What is its action on charcoal and on phosphorus [sic]? Which oxide is formed? How many acids of phosphorus are there? Write their formulas. How is phosphoretted hydrogen formed? How many varieties are there? What is the by-product in making the gaseous form? What is an alcohol? Its oxidation products? How is chloral manufactured? What is its relation to aldehyde?

*Pharmacy.*—What is the reason for benzoating lard? What is lard? What is rancidity? How caused? The manufacture of spt. ammon. co. What is the B.P. carbonate converted into during the process? Why distil the oil with the spirit? How is phosphorous pill made? Is phosphorous very soluble in carbon bisulphide? Why warm the mortar? Why add kaolin? What is kaolin? The strength of the pill and dose.

*Materia Medica.*—I was shown myrrh and bdellium. What is myrrh? How much oil does it contain? Catechu and cutch. How prepared? Kino. Botanical source? Taraxacum-root and pyrethrum. Belladonna-root. Official preparation. Strength of the liquid and solid extracts. Strength of P.B. preparations made from the liquid extract. Aconite-root and its preparations. Was the specimen true aconite-root? I then had to give the habitat of jalap, cinchona, buchu-leaves, asafetida, and several other drugs.

TOMMY: "Can we play at keeping a drug-store in here, mamma?" Mamma (who has a headache): "Yes; but you must be very quiet." Tommy: "All right; we'll pretend we on't advertise."

TRANSVAAL OPIUM.—A well-known farmer in the Pretoria district has begun to try pop-y-growing with the view to making opium. The climate and soil behind the Magaliesburg seem to be favourable to the enterpr. se.



## The Winter Session.

### Public Dispensers' Association.

THE first annual general meeting of this Association was held at 46 Clarendon Square, St. Pancras, N.W., on January 26, Mr. R. Welford in the chair. The SECRETARY, in his report, pointed with pride to the amount and quality of the work which had been done during the first session of the Association. He recalled the scholarship and eloquence of the inaugural address of Dr. Macnaughton Jones, and drew attention to the fact that their lead in having Dr. Dean lecture them on "Antitoxins" had been followed by so august a body as the Royal Institution. Mr. Donnan's admirable paper on urine-analysis was referred to, and it was further stated that before the end of the present session a paper on micro-photography by Mr. F. A. Clark and another paper by Dr. Dean (of the Jenner Institute) would be given. The Treasurer's report showed a substantial balance in hand. The report having been unanimously adopted, the election of officers was proceeded with, the following gentlemen being re-elected: Mr. R. Welford, President; Mr. W. E. Miller, Vice-President; Mr. G. F. Forster, Secretary; and Mr. S. B. Donnan, Treasurer. The members of committee are Messrs. Armitage, Duff, Clark, Goodall, Moon, and Smith.

### Old Father Thames.

THE penny science series of lectures at the Royal Victoria Hall, Waterloo Bridge Road, S.E., continues to increase in popularity as the season advances. On January 31 the lecturer was Professor Frank Clowes, D.Sc., Chemist to the London County Council, who delighted a large audience with an admirable illustrated lecture on "Father Thames." The chairman was Sir A. ARNOLD, J.P., L.C.C., who said he had been born on the banks of Father Thames, and for fifty years had drunk Thames water. Twenty years ago, when Father Thames was depicted in the pages of *Punch*, he was invariably pictured as covered with filth of every description. For the last twenty years, thanks to the efforts of the L.C.C., the face of Father Thames had changed, and this *Punch* had recognised in his later illustrations. Although Dr. Clowes might not be so well known in London as himself, he ventured to prophesy that in years to come his name would become intimately associated with those of great scientific men, and if Old Father Thames had a personality he felt sure he would regard Dr. Clowes as one of his greatest benefactors.

Dr. CLOWES said he had made the acquaintance of many rivers which are regarded by the world as great, including the St. Lawrence in the Far West and various continental rivers, but he always came back with pride to the Thames, which he considered the most useful and also the most beautiful, in an artistic sense, he had ever seen. He then proceeded, by means of a series of beautiful lantern-views, to trace the river from near its source in Gloucestershire to the sea. At the outset he said he had purposely avoided the use of colour-photography in reproducing these views, as he thought everyone would agree with him that the coloured photograph of the present day was an abomination, although, as a scientific man, he was quite sure that in a few years it would be possible to photograph every scene in its natural colours. The pictures were all of first-rate quality, but one or two were exceptionally fine. Passing down below Shadwell, several of the boats employed by the L.C.C. for carrying away the sewage and refuse were shown, and the boat which carries the chemical staff, who are continually inspecting the river sewage. The Crossness outfalls were shown and the method by which the insoluble sewage and refuse is passed into the tanks of the specially-constructed L.C.C. sludge steamers, who carry it well out to sea before it is dumped down. The lecturer then came to the examination of the sewage itself. He said it might appear to be an uninteresting matter to some, but if they reflected that every drop of that sewage contained 300 000 inhabitants they could scarcely call it either a lifeless or an uninteresting subject. He then proceeded to describe some of the various kinds of bacteria to be found in

sewage, showing that they were capable of performing many important and useful functions. The present method of sewage purification was then shown. A large beaker filled with sewage was treated with lime-water and solution of sulphate of iron, and the whole precipitated with hydrochloric acid. He then explained the new method with which they are at present experimenting. This is the purification of the sewage by means of the bacteria themselves, by filtration through coke (see *C. & D.*, August 6 1898, page 242). Great things were expected from this method, but it would be some time yet before experiments in that direction could be completed. He hoped it would be possible in a few years for anglers to fish for trout and perhaps for salmon, from the dock walls. At present they were trying to cultivate fish in the liquid which had been taken from the coke filter beds, and a glass tank was shown containing coke-filtered sewage in which were several kinds of fishes all in a lively state of health. One goldfish Dr. Clowes said, had lived in one of the tanks for four months, and he was informed that it actually seemed healthier than another which was kept under similar conditions in pure water.

### Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

A CIRCULAR has been sent to the Federated Associations asking attention to the following subjects:—

(a) The Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association have sent to the Hon. Secretary a bottle of solution of ammonia bearing the following label:—

#### LIQUID AMMONIA.

Medicinal use, Stimulant, Antacid, and Antispasmodic.  
Relieves Nervous Headaches, and is useful in Pneumonia,  
Bronchitis, and Dyspepsia.  
Externally (applied to the nostrils) in Syncope.

Dose—Ten to twenty drops in water.

Mr. Cowley (Hon. Secretary) finds that the solution contains 12 per cent. of ammonia gas. It is put up in a 4-oz. corked bottle. It does not bear the word "Poison," and there is no caution given as to its use; neither is the name of the firm who supplied it indicated. It was obtained from a local firm of wholesale grocers, who, no doubt, distribute similar articles to their customers in the usual way of business. It is suggested by the Plymouth Association that the executive of Local Associations should endeavour to purchase other flagrant instances of strong drugs, &c., sold in a similar way, and bring them to the notice of the Pharmaceutical Council.

(b) The Plymouth Association also suggest that Local Associations should convene special meetings to discuss the subject of dispensing in surgeries, &c., by unqualified persons, and that resolutions be passed urging the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to bring the matter before the notice of the Privy Council.

(c) It is further urged that steps be immediately taken to ascertain the legality or otherwise of limited companies using the title "chemists and druggists." This is based on Mr. J. Rymer Young's address to the Manchester Association.

### Arbroath Chemists' Assistants' Association.

ON January 24 Dr. W. J. DEWAR read before this Association an interesting paper on "Stimulants and Narcotics," dealing with tobacco, alcohol, tea, opium, and Indian hemp.

### Bristol Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at University College on January 25. The Treasurer's report showed a small debit balance, owing to some unusual expenses. The Council's report was read by the Hon. SECRETARY (Mr. B. Keen), and detailed the efforts made by the Association in connection with the Pharmacy Amendment Bill, the Poisonous Substances Bill, and by circularising



the medical men in the district in reference to the new Pharmacopœia. The dinner and the general meeting of the trade held in December to consider the position and prospects of the retail trade were also alluded to. Both reports were unanimously adopted.

The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. G. T. Turner; Treasurer, Mr. J. Stroud; Hon. Secretary, Mr. B. Keen; Council, Messrs. B. Allen, H. E. Boorne, T. Baxton, W. Berr, J. Chandler, W. Pitchford, J. G. Plumley, J. W. White, E. Young.

It was provisionally arranged that the annual dinner should be held on March 15.

### Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on January 26, Mr. J. Toone, President, in the chair. There was conversation on the details of the recently passed regulations for the storage of poisons, and the best way to meet their requirements. The York Glass Company had sent samples of ribbed shop-bottles; Mr. Silverlock, various labels; and Mr. Townsend, of Exeter, a suggestion to place strips of thin card round the bottles so as to be a distinguishing mark, and also to make them distinctive to touch.

Mr. W. JONES brought forward the question of the application of the storage regulations to hospitals and dispensaries, and eventually he drafted as a resolution, which was passed:—

That this meeting agrees that the passing of the Regulations for the Storage of Poisons was a wise step, and is of opinion that they should be made to apply to hospitals and dispensaries, public and private.

During discussion on the recent alterations in the constitution of the Pharmaceutical Society, the opinion was expressed that efforts should be made to induce all qualified men to join the Society.

### Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

THE sixth meeting of the session was held in the Pharmaceutical Society's House, Edinburgh, on January 25. Mr. G. R. C. Rowland in the chair. Mr. W. MAKEPEACE LOCK read a paper on

#### THE PROFESSION OF PHARMACY.

Reminding his audience that he had already discussed this subject in three former papers, he proceeded to discuss it under the three heads of "Profession, Profit, and Pleasure." A profession, Mr. Lock said, is a vocation or calling not mercantile or mechanical; and when we consider the work of an apprentice chemist, we must allow that it is almost wholly mechanical; and being so, it cannot, therefore, be professional even in name. Profit and pleasure might, for all practical purposes, be considered as respectively equivalent to "Business" and "Happiness." For "Business" might be substituted the word "Money." The apprentice naturally desires to experience as much as possible of both these solid realities. Dismissing as obsolete the theories of happiness as being dependent on making others happy, and so on, the author said happiness is usually best attained by doing our own sweet will, without any inquiry into the will of our neighbours; and since an apprentice is not allowed to shape his own course his happiness must suffer accordingly; of happiness he gets next to nothing, and of money, as salary, he gets still less. No conscientious apprentice, therefore, will assert that he really obtains a sufficient and adequate recompense for his labour; instead, long hours, low salary, little thanks, and many kicks are his portion. If such is the case with all vocations, so much the worse for them. From the point of view of the assistant the aspect of affairs is distinctly more favourable. The experience so hardly earned in apprenticeship days becomes an immense factor in the evolution of the assistant. His work is much less mechanical, but it has become more mercantile, for he now "sells his wares"; and bearing in mind our previous definition of a profession we are forced to the conclusion that even with him the professional aspect is sadly wanting. This reasoning applies equally to the qualified and the unqualified; but the unqualified assistant

cannot expect to obtain such a large share of "money" as the qualified man. Having more money, he procures more pleasure, unless, of course, he is foolish enough to burden himself with a wife, and the consequent family; but though the qualified assistant has reason to look with equanimity on the future, his prospects of advancement are very slender, and, said the author, "if I were a gambler I would bet heavily that all assistants are dissatisfied with their position; nay, I would venture further and say that all the assistants present this evening heartily wish they had never entered the confines—ay, 'confines'—of pharmacy." We do not think it surprising that the master pharmacist should so constantly remind us of his "professional" capacity; and yet, during his apprenticeship, his had been the common lot; as an assistant he had experienced the ordinary trials and sequence of events, but as an employer he conveniently forgets those specks on the horizon of the past. Proceeding with his sketch, Mr. Lock pictured the employer-pharmacist as "all self, without or feeling of consideration for others"; maintaining "a cold, studied, rigid adherence to the beggarly elements of bare fact, and the low, dull level of everyday life called truth and justice by those who have no knowledge of the world"; "gaining a reputation for charity at the expense of his dupes"; "paying his debts, not because he ought, but to find easier and larger credit next time." This and much more to the same effect; but in conclusion the author said he did not insinuate that all employers, assistants, and apprentices are life-like examples of the types sketched. But he wished to show that if there are any faults in pharmacy the "onus" of the blame must be laid on the master. To him is entrusted the training of the embryo pharmacist—a great task and an important responsibility—but he should see that he is qualified for the office in the example he sets.

The reading of the paper was followed by an interesting discussion, and on the motion of the CHAIRMAN a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Lock.

### New York College of Pharmacy.

THIS College has had a successful series of meetings this winter, a select committee making the arrangements, and generally getting several authorities to discuss parts of specific subjects. At the meeting held on January 17,

#### COD-LIVER OIL

was the subject discussed. Mr. J. H. STALLMAN (of Stallman & Fulton) read a paper on the commerce of the oil. Professor COBLENTZ and Mr. CASWELL A. MAYO discussed its pharmacy, and Mr. E. H. GANE dealt with the chemistry of the oil. The last paper was the most important. In it the author reviewed the more noteworthy researches on cod-liver oil which have been recorded since Würzer in 1822 extracted a substance from the oil which appears to have been identical with what is now known as morrhool, and, summing up the results, he said that experience had taught us certain facts even before chemists had experimentally proved their correctness. It had shown us that, for medicinal purposes, the pale-yellow oil is superior to the old and nauseous brown oil, and that the less the extractive matter contained in the oil the more easily it is assimilated. Improved methods of manufacture have taught us that cod-liver oil need not contain any of those principles peculiar to the organ from which it is obtained.

The later researches have shown that the virtues of cod-liver oil cannot be dependent on the amount of halogens or phosphorus present, seeing that, even if present at all, the quantity is too minute to exert any therapeutic effect. The work of Carles shows, indeed, that if proper precautions be taken cod-liver oil can be prepared free from iodine or phosphorus compounds. Bucheim and Salkowsky have proved the absence of bile acids and biliary compounds, and the work of Heyerdahl has upset all the ideas regarding the chemical composition of cod-liver oil which have been handed down to us since chemists first examined the oil. Finally, the work of Gautier and Mourgues has dispelled any idea of cod-liver oil possessing an active principle, and has taught us—what experience had long before pointed out—that the medicinal properties of cod-liver oil are *sui generis*, and do not depend on the presence of extractives.



Our knowledge of the constituents of cod-liver oil is thus rather negative than positive. The researches of Heyerdahl have proved the absence of olein and stearin, and shown that what was mistaken for olein by former workers is in reality a glyceride of an acid isomeric with doeglic acid, and closely allied to oleic acid, being, in fact, the next member of the series. This acid is jecoleic acid, which exists in the oil to the extent of at least 20 per cent. There is also present 20 per cent. of another unsaturated acid named by Heyerdahl, therapeutic acid, and not over 4 per cent. of palmitic acid. The solid "stearin," so-called, separated from the oil by freezing, was found to contain only about 20 per cent. of palmitic acid and traces only of stearic acid. It is mainly composed of glycerides of at present unknown fatty acids.

The ordinary commercial oil also contains cholesterol, about 1 per cent., and minute traces of iodine, bromine, chlorine, phosphorus, lime, iron, soda, magnesia, and sulphuric acid. According to Stanford, the amount of iodine averages 0.00032 per cent. All workers agree that unless iodine has been added it is never found in any oil in amounts exceeding 0.05 per cent. The pale oil does not contain alkaloidal bodies, nor the various leucomaines or ptomaines isolated by Gautier and Mourgues. These are found only in the brown oil, and it is necessary to emphasise this statement in view of the claims made by manufacturing houses that these amido-compounds are the active ingredients in cod-liver oil. There is no doubt they possess some physiological activity, but no such claims as above stated were made for them by the discoverers, and such claims cannot in view of practical experience be upheld.

Regarding "Morrhual or Gadual," Mr. Gane said it is simply an alcoholic extract of cod-liver oil, prepared probably in the manner suggested by Chapoteau. It possesses the odour and taste of the brown oil and contains the amido-compounds and alkaloidal bodies isolated by Gautier and Mourgues. A good sample of brown oil will yield from 5 to 10 per cent. of "morrhual." From it the so-called wines of cod-liver oil are prepared.

Text-books state that cod-liver oil is extensively adulterated, but there are no very reliable tests for adulterants. The most satisfactory are the determination of the saponification and bromine or iodine absorption equivalents, and the rise of temperature with sulphuric acid. Cod-liver oil absorbs no less than 130 per cent. of iodine, linseed oil being the only other oil which approaches this figure. The rise in temperature, when mixed with sulphuric acid, also serves in many instances to detect admixtures. A rise of about 110° is noticed when 10 grammes of acid are added to 50 c.c. of pure oil. Seed oils can often be easily detected by their characteristic absorption spectra. Shark oil, which is said to be used to adulterate cod-liver oil, is not now a commercial article. The coloration with sulphuric acid is not due to biliary principles, but to cholesterolin and a yellow colouring-matter, and is common to all liver oils.

It is evident from these facts that the text-book descriptions of cod-liver oil need considerable correction, and that future work on cod-liver oil must be directed not to examinations for supposed active principles, but to accurate determination of the composition of the fatty acids and glycerides.

### Bradford and District Chemists' Association.

AN interesting lecture was given to this Association, on Tuesday evening, by Mr. A. H. GIBBINGS, on "Commercial Electricity." Limelight-views were shown of the interior of the Bradford Electricity-works. Many interesting experiments were shown, among which was a working model of a small electric motor which will shortly be on the market. This may be carried about the house and utilised for domestic purposes, such as sewing-machines, knife-machines, &c.

### Exeter Chemists' Association.

THE prizes awarded to students of the Exeter Technical College, including those given by members of the Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists (see last week's *C. & D.*, page 126), were presented on Saturday evening last at the Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, by the Countess of Idlesleigh.

### Society of Chemical Industry.

A MEETING of the Scottish Section of the Society of Chemical Industry was held on January 31 at Edinburgh, Professor G. G. Henderson (President of the Section) occupying the chair.

#### AN AUTOMATIC TEAPOT.

Mr. EDWARD STANFORD exhibited and explained an automatic teapot which he had invented for the purpose of infusing tea during whatever number of minutes is required. It was, he said, of very simple construction, and he had found it to work admirably. The infusion-vessel stands on an ordinary teapot. An indicator regulates the speed at which a quantity of water falls into the infusion-vessel, and at the end of four minutes—the time necessary for the infusion—the liquid, having risen to a certain height, runs by means of a syphon into the teapot. He said the apparatus was useful not only for the infusion of tea, but for infusions of pharmaceutical preparations, the indicator being fitted so as to make the infusion of whatever duration was required without the close attention of the chemist.

#### THE RAPID ANALYSIS OF MILK.

Mr. G. D. MACDOUGAL, City Analyst, Dundee, exhibited on a screen a number of diagrams and photographs of apparatus invented by himself for the rapid analysis of milk. The process of the Adams dry gravimeter gave the most accurate results, but he claimed for his invention, which was on the Leffman Beam principle, results which were sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. In answer to Dr. Aitken, Mr. Macdougall said that with this apparatus they could very comfortably get through from 120 to 140 samples of milk between 10 and 4 o'clock, with a little time to spare. It had been working for two years. As compared with Adam's method, he said that in the process they looked for results as close as .03 or .04, and with his he would come well within .15 per cent. of fat. At first he had considerable difficulty in getting a proper separation of the fat and the liquid, but he found by keeping up the steam that he got most beautiful separations. He regarded it as important that the acid should be properly mixed from the beginning, and that there should be as little agitation of the milk as possible.

#### THE MILK-SUPPLY.

THE SECRETARY read a communication by Mr. R. B. Tatlock, analytical chemist, Glasgow, in which he advocated a legalised standard of milk. He said chemists were agreed that not only was a standard necessary, but that it should constitute one of the most important provisions of any new statute dealing with the adulteration of food-products. A good discussion followed the reading of this paper.

### Festivities.

#### IRISH ASSISTANTS' SMOKER.

The Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association had a smoking-concert in the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, on January 20. Mr. J. Tyrie Turner, M.P.S.I., vice-president, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. The performers were of very high class, and gave great satisfaction.

#### WESTERN CHEMISTS' MUSICAL.

The Western Chemists' Association of London had an enjoyable musical and social evening at the Westbourne Restaurant, Craven Park, W., on January 26. In the absence of Mr. T. F. Harrington (President) from illness, the chair was occupied by an ex-President, Mr. J. W. Taplin. There about fifty persons present, and an excellent musical programme was rendered, the feature of which was a fine orchestra consisting of Messrs A. H. and A. G. Worsley, A. Tennant, Goulding, Pickford, and F. Andrews. Songs were given by Miss Mary Stewart and Mr. Claude Ravenhill. A ventriloquist sketch was contributed by "Marmaduke" and Mr. John Warren, and the various items were heartily received. A vote of thanks accorded to the artistes was replied to by Mr. A. G. Worsley.



## IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL GAIETY.

On Monday evening last the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland entertained a large number of the members and their friends at a conversazione at the Society's house in Lower Mount Street. The examination halls were converted for the occasion into a drawing-room and tea-room respectively, and were filled to their utmost capacity by a large and fashionable gathering. A musical programme was provided. This was opened by a tastefully-rendered pianoforte-solo, "Eileen Aron," by Miss Downes, daughter of the President. The quartette, "O, who will o'er the Downs so free," was sung by Past-president Wells and Messrs. Kelly, Gilligan, and R. Grindley, and later on the same gentlemen contributed other concerted items. Miss Grindley, Miss Patterson, Mr. R. Grindley, Mr. J. S. Ashe, and Mr. Cochrane contributed songs, Professor Tichborne gave solos on the cello, and Mr. Arthur Burne on the violin. The Misses Wyatt performed pianoforte duets, Miss L. Grindley and Miss Wells gave solos on the pianoforte, and Mr. J. Farquhar recited a humorous sketch, entitled "The School Examination," with excellent effect. The refreshment arrangements were under the charge of the ladies' committee, consisting of Mrs. Downes, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Biggs, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Grindley, Mrs. Ferrall, and the Misses Downes, Grindley, and Wyatt, the last-named young lady acting as president and secretary of the committee. The entertainment was a great success.

## THE SOCIETY OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS.

The annual dinner of the Society of Public Analysts took place on February 1 in the Criterion Restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. W. W. Fisher, M.A. Among the company present were—Professor W. Odling, F.R.S.; Professor W. A. Tilden, F.R.S.; Dr. George Beilby, President of the Society of Chemical Industry; Mr. Walter Hills, President of the Pharmaceutical Society; Dr. Thomas Stevenson, President of the Institute of Chemistry; Dr. Childs, Dr. Longstaffe, Mr. E. Holmes, Dr. Pakes, Mr. Otto Hehner, Mr. F. W. Beck, and Mr. Aubrey W. Rake. In the speeches which followed, Dr. Bernard Dyer claimed to have found that Shakespeare's father was the first public analyst. Mr. Shakespeare had not, he said, the elaborate apparatus which his present-day successors used. His only apparatus seems to have been a pair of leather breeches, which he used to test the quality of the beer vended in Stratford-on-Avon. When he bought a quart of ale in his capacity as "ale-conner" to test its quality, there was no Act of Parliament obliging him to say he bought it for the purpose of analysis, nor had he to divide it into three equal portions. He simply took it outside the inn, and, pouring it out on a bench, sat down in it. After sitting the prescribed period Mr. Shakespeare arose, and if the leather breeches stuck to the bench with appreciable adhesiveness it was held evidence of adulteration—(laughter)—and the innkeeper was fined accordingly.

Mr. Walter Hills, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, responded to the toast of "Kindred Societies," contending that they alone had the legal right to the appellation of chemists.

## CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' UNION.

The Union held its second smoking concert on January 31 at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W. It was a decided success. Mr. T. E. Lescher occupied the chair, and at the commencement gave a short address. He said he hoped the Union would go on increasing, and even rival its older brethren. Combination was the only way left for chemists to get reforms. He had had experience of the federation of Lancashire chemists' associations, and instanced the noise that Manchester made over the new by-laws as a case where individuals might speak in vain, but when united could make themselves heard. Speaking then of the Minor examination, which many of them were about to face, he did not think the examination a difficult one if faced fairly and squarely. He counselled them not to aim at too many things, and to be moderate in their demands, and persist in those demands until they were granted.

Then followed a good programme of music and recitations. Messrs. Whineray, Hicks, Trick, McLeod, Tasker, and Martin sang songs. Messrs. Drayton, Stewart, and Bewsher gave recitations and conjuring tricks. At the interval

Mr. Whineray spoke of the growth of the Union, and hoped they would remember that it was the Union which raised the question of dispensing in doctors' surgeries long before the Heaton Norris case. When their resolution was forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society they were told by one or two of the councillors that they did not know what they were about. He begged to say they knew very well what they were about, and were perfectly firm in their convictions, and that it would take a good big dose of "fluid magnesia" to alter them. Mr. Whineray then proposed that a collection be made for one of the members, who had fallen on evil days. By failing at the Minor, and having to submit to a severe operation just after, most of his capital was eaten up. Including donations from Messrs. Wills and Wootton, a sum of 5*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* was collected in the room.

## THE ARTICLE CLUB.

The monthly dinner of this Club was held on February 1 at the Trocadero, Baron de Bush in the chair. Among those present were the Servian Minister, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Templetown, Mr. J. W. Mellor, M.P., the Hon. W. P. Reeves (Agent-General for New Zealand), the Hon. Dr. J. A. Cockburn (Agent-General for South Australia), Sir James Linton, Sir Horace Tozer (Agent-General for Queensland), and Dr. Farquharson, M.P. The after-dinner discussion was entitled "Commercial Exhibitions."

The Chairman opened the discussion. He claimed that he was the only member of the Article Club who had had to struggle under the threefold burden of exhibitor, juror, and member of a commission. In some quarters he was aware that exhibitions had been greatly discredited, due, to a certain extent, to the exaggerated anticipations which were indulged in in earlier days. The one great argument against exhibitions was that the gain was more than counterbalanced by letting competitors know what one was doing. This caused many leading British manufacturers to abstain from exhibiting. He thought that there was nothing in this argument for opposing exhibitions. Exhibitions must be regarded from an exhibitor's point of view solely as a means of advertising. Nowadays they were a recognised and permanent institution like the income-tax and quarter-day; it was therefore no use trying to keep away from them. (Laughter.) A solid fact often lost sight of by the promoters of exhibitions was that it was the exhibitors who made the exhibition; therefore, the exhibitors in future should have an important voice in the administration and control. In examining the principle on which exhibits should be made he outlined two systems, the collective and individual method; the former the continental method, and the last-named the British method. The interests, he said, of the exhibitor were dead against the principle of collectivity, and those of the visitors were also opposed to it. Continuing, the Chairman said the time had come for this country to seriously consider the question of holding a large international exhibition in London. (Cheers.) The Article Club would hold an exhibition at the Crystal Palace in the coming year; there would be no awards, but it would be an exhibition of the Derby winners of industry. (Cheers.)

Sir George Chubb gave his experience of the exhibitions he had been associated with from the 1851 exhibition downwards. He called attention to a point which was often overlooked, namely, the interests of the working-classes of this country in such exhibitions.

Among the other speakers were the Hon. W. P. Reeves, Mr. Mellor, M.P., Sir Horace Tozer, and the Earl of Jersey.

**COULD NOT PROVE IT.**—At the Rochester City Bench, on January 31, Elizabeth Hierworth was charged with stealing (among other things) a scent-bottle, sponge, two packets of toilet-soap, and a packet of lozenges, valued at 2*s.* 7½*d.*, the property of Messrs. Ostler & Co., chemists, Rochester. Prisoner had been arrested for stealing goods from another business-place in the city, and the articles in question were found upon her, and were identified by Messrs. Ostler's assistant. Prisoner had been to their establishment and purchased small quantities of methylated spirits and chloride of lime. The assistant could not prove, however, that these articles had not been purchased by prisoner previously, and the Bench dismissed the case.



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## Editorial Comments.

### The New Pharmacy Bill.

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have undoubtedly adopted the proper course for the moment in submitting their proposals for the amendment of the Pharmacy Act to the Lord Chancellor. Lord Halsbury has made it clear more than once that in his view the Act needs amendment, and he has lately expressed his willingness to assist in passing such a measure as he might think would have a reasonable chance of success. A friend in such a position as he occupies is, or should be, worth a great deal; and it would have been folly on the part of the Council to proceed independently, at least until they are sure that his Lordship will not do what they wish him to do.

Some authorities are predicting that the coming Parliamentary Session will be an easy one, with plenty of time and opportunity for the discussion of these minor Bills. If that should be so, it would be a pity not to take advantage of the smooth water to try to make progress with our ship of pharmacy. What we want is one fair fight with our foes. We want to ask Parliament the straight question whether seven associated unqualified persons are to be reckoned as equivalent to one qualified person; whether, in fact, registration under the Joint-stock Companies Act is to be regarded as equivalent in law to qualification under the Pharmacy Act. If we can only get that issue submitted to either the House of Commons or the House of Lords, we should have no fear of the result, no matter how influential our opponents may be. The worst of it is that the power of an opposition can be too effectually exercised to prevent the contest coming off.

Whether the Lord Chancellor adopts this Bill or not, its promoters cannot hope to get it through without strenuous opposition. This is not a Bill like that of last year, which dealt only with the organisation of the Pharmaceutical Society, and scarcely concerned the outer world: it is a defiant and threatening challenge to many serious vested interests. Clause 1 asks Parliament to declare that the expression "person" as used in the Pharmacy Acts shall include a partnership, or an association of persons, or a body



corporate. We have previously given our reasons for preferring another form of attack than this as being more likely to be successful, but if, as we now assume, the general preference is for the uncompromising attitude here indicated, all we can say is let us press forward. But it must be borne in mind that this method invites opposition from companies composed of qualified persons who have been allowed to get established, and who will be struck at if this measure should be enacted.

The second and third clauses of the draft Bill are tremendous in their import. They expand the Pharmacy Act from a statute affecting poisons only to one extending to the sale of all medicines. They would make the sale of spirit of nitre or Epsom salts by a grocer or huckster as penal as is now the sale of laudanum; and as no definition of medicines is given it is impossible to guess how unlimited the scope of such provisions might be. We are far from saying that such a condition as is here set down is in itself unreasonable; but we are certain it is unattainable in Great Britain at the present time, and we are not convinced of the wisdom of stripping for a fight which there is no hope of winning. We know very well what has been said at chemists' meetings. Demands for some substantial benefits have been put forward, and the Council are putting the claim into formal language. Have they themselves any shade of belief in the practicability of their proposals?

By Clause 5 it is proposed to limit the period during which the widow of a deceased chemist may carry on his business to one year. Only last week we set forth the reasons (which, indeed, ought to be sufficiently obvious) against any such suicidal proposal as this, and we are glad to have the support in this respect of such an independent thinker as Mr. Reid, of Dumfries. This means that chemists are actually going to the Legislature, cap in hand, to ask them to be good enough to destroy a large proportion of their property on their death. A business that might bring in a fairly comfortable income to a chemist's widow is to be sold for what it will fetch within twelve months! Under such circumstances it will yield a sum which, when invested, will bring in a paltry fraction of what may be, and often is, secured under the law as it now stands. Nobody, except a few pharmaceutical orators who do not seem to have realised what they advocate, has ever suggested that the statutory concession is other than reasonable. Its surrender is described as a sacrifice to logic. No legislation is altogether logical. All sorts of varying conditions have to be taken into account, and compromises have to be effected in every direction. The man who does not understand this is incapable of drafting a Bill of any kind. If this Bill should ever be introduced to Parliament, this clause will have to be opposed from within; and we shall be glad to hear from chemists and druggists who are of our way of thinking, with a view of preparing a petition in case one should be necessary.

We confess that, looking at it with the utmost desire to unite heartily in serving the trade, we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that the Council are serious in their suggestions. This Bill seems to be a decoction of the numerous schemes which have been so glibly talked about during the past few months. The President not long ago asked his supporters to formulate their desires. "No," they replied; "we will tell you our desires—you formulate them." This has now been done. There are still a few things left out. Exemption from jury-service is one, and we expect a good many chemists will be able to add further suggestions. We can all think of something we would like, and if the game of expressing our wishes in a Bill gives satisfaction, we see no reason why such a simple amusement should be discouraged.

## Rising Markets.

RARELY has the London drug-market been so agitated as it is now without rising to uncontrolled excitement. After a period of persistent neglect, several staples have begun to rise in value by leaps. The advance in the price of ipecacuanha last week to 13s. for the Brazilian and 9s. for the Bolivian was only surprising in respect to the fact that it had long been delayed. It might not have taken place at all had it not been that two leading American houses, seeing the possibility of a *coup*, suddenly laid their hands upon as much as they could get, with the result that the stock in the dock warehouses was on January 31 reduced to 23 bales unsold, against a stock of 201 bales on December 31. More than eight months ago we published information predicting scarcity, and some have taken the hint and bought well, but the majority, especially continental houses, did not believe in the rise, and—they are "left." Camphor, cascara sagrada, nux vomica, and senna are in almost similar position, supplies being exceedingly limited and the consumptive demand so good that advances were inevitable. These have been long foreseen by observant buyers, but they are the few, and again it has been chiefly owing to the appearance in our markets of American buyers, that sudden and large advances have taken place in all these articles. To-day camphor is worth 50 per cent. more than was paid for it six months ago. Tinnevelly senna has doubled in value. Cascara sagrada is almost three times the price it was a year ago; and nux vomica, after a long period of neglect, is gradually advancing in value, and the supplies are limited. It is also to be noted that quinine has gone into the list of sharp risers. The dull, almost leaden, tone of this article is believed by quinine-dealers to be entirely out of sympathy with the condition of the bark-market, and manufacturers during the past week have been very sparing in acceptance of orders and 11d. may be put down as the minimum price—in fact 1s. to 1s. 0½d. have been paid in second-hands for spot and forward delivery. This firmness is due to the comparatively small offerings of bark at the next Amsterdam auctions, and the diminished shipments of January. The prompt response to these incidentals shows how sensitive quinine is at the moment, and were it possible for speculators to manipulate it as freely as they have done camphor and ipecacuanha, eighteenpenny quinine might be seen within a week. There is no doubt that the American buying is chiefly responsible for the recent movements on this market, and it has not been a matter of cornering the articles, but of judicious interpretation of facts, and consequent investment—slightly risky, but not widely speculative. Stocks of camphor and ipecac. in Europe are undoubtedly low, and the rise in values has been sharp because long delayed. Cascara sagrada supplies are also very limited, but the scarcity is not immediate, and the buying has been for a rise. We shall yet see higher prices for that drug, as the supplies have become concentrated in New York dealers' hands. Senna is the article to which least attention has been drawn, but is the only one which has doubled in value since the beginning of the season. Most of the business in this article is in the hands of a few houses, and they are finding the utmost difficulty in obtaining Tinnevelly leaf, while during the past ten days they have had to compete with French buyers, who invariably import direct from Bombay to Marseilles on account of differential duty imposed on senna imported from Great Britain. This fact, together with the low quality of the leaf coming forward from India, indicates that the drug is as scarce there, as it is here, and as the stock of usable

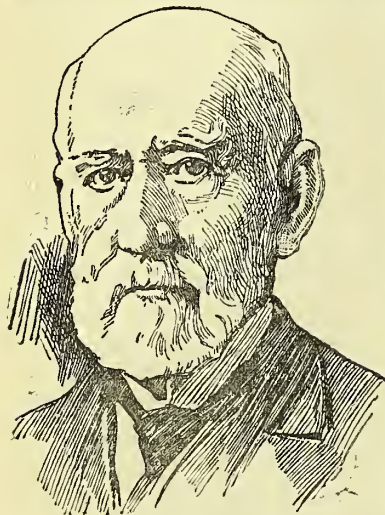


Alexandrian leaf is not much above a hundred bales, we have not yet seen the highest limit in values.

## Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

COMMERCIAL Museums have not been an invariable success in the old world. The very name favours failure, for we are accustomed to regard a museum as the habitat of the patient investigator who requires leisure and quietness for the identification and classification of specimens. Commerce seems foreign to such occupation, and commercial men are as unconscious of the benefits of museums as they are of an inherited function, few of them ever dreaming of seeking business

assistance from such quarters. Apart from this indisposition to look for help from a semi-academic source, commercial museums have failed in Europe for lack of enterprise. They have commenced well, with abundance of specimens, some enthusiasm, and many visitors, but the specimens have been the only thing to last. One returns at intervals to find exactly the same things on show, and the wonder is that the curators have not



MR. GEO. F. EDMUNDS,  
Ex-Senator and President of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

taken a hint from natural history museums and put some camphor in the showcases. As the museum part of the affair has been the main part, in many cases the only part, failure is natural and desirable. Three years ago Philadelphia started a commercial museum on European lines, embellishing it with American enterprise. It appears to have attracted the two diverse sections of interest, the academic and commercial—the former seeing in it commercial varieties of natural products, and the latter obtaining better-digested information regarding trade in foreign countries than is obtainable through Government sources. We have frequently printed notes on the Museum's work and information from its periodical reports; and the annual meeting held three weeks ago gives us another opportunity of referring more fully to its work. Some of the elements of our Imperial Institute are apparent in the Museum organisation. Its director (Mr. W. P. Wilson) is a doctor of science; it has a museum of natural products, and a scientific department, including a chemical laboratory; but it has advantages over our Institute in being situated in the business-centre of Philadelphia, in having a strong commercial department and the support of business men, and in sending out its own investigators to foreign markets to report upon trade. The following extract from the director's report for 1898 shows what the museum is doing in regard to trade matters:—

The foreign correspondence of the Museum has placed on its files about 63,000 foreign houses. Of these more than 10,000 large concerns are in frequent correspondence with its Bureau of Information, seeking connections with U.S. manufacturers, and giving trade information concerning their business markets.

The Museum has representatives in China and Australia, studying commercial and industrial interests for the advantage of the American manufacturer and merchant. Mr. Green, the assistant chief of the Bureau of Information, has recently studied the free ports of China, the trade and manufacturing interests of Japan and the Straits Settlements, and is sending reports by every mail.

It has its own representative in the Philippine Islands, and every mail is bringing reports from him. It has had an agent for six weeks in Porto Rico, and one has arrived in Cuba.

No fewer than 1,604 foreign banks correspond with the Museum, also 378 agents or representatives in foreign countries, and it is connected with 211 foreign Chambers of Commerce, while 700 persons in foreign countries secure for it commercial information relating chiefly to business opportunities. American Consuls to the number of 364, and about 300 Consuls of other countries stationed in the United States or elsewhere, supply the Museum more or less regularly with information. The Museum issues monthly about 1,600 regular reports and 600 replies to special inquiries. At present there are about 900 card-file cabinets, containing the business-cards of foreign houses, in the hands of subscribers to the Museum. Special inquiries received and answered each week number 150, and special communications to acquaint members with new enterprises and trade opportunities are sent out at the rate of 200 a week.

The Scientific Department's work during 1898 included the receipt of 1,461 specimens of raw products, amongst which were samples of wood, coffee, cocoa, cereals, resins, tobacco, rice, indigo, and other products from Honduras, Costa Rica, Salvador, Nicaragua, Chile, Ecuador, and the native Malay States; samples of spices, oils, resins, cotton, coffees, &c., from the Dutch East Indies; and a series of copals, rubbers, and waxes from East Africa. At the exposition in Omaha the Museum exhibited a collection of raw products and manufactured goods to illustrate the work of the institution, and it makes a feature of giving instruction in commercial geography by lending specimens to schools and giving lectures on commercial geography to the teachers of the public schools of Philadelphia and vicinity.

This record is doubtless subject to some discount—indeed when the trustees were first called last month to consider the report a quorum did not turn up—but a Philadelphia correspondent assures us that the Museum is doing excellent work, and that the exhibition which is to be held in the autumn this year will still further develop interest in it. It seems to us that its continued success depends largely upon its relations with American manufacturers and merchants. As long as it keeps in touch with them and renders them assistance it will have sufficient support to maintain the scientific as well as the commercial department of its work. We shall endeavour to keep the drug-trade of this country informed of the Museum's proceedings, for there are some matters which directly affect the chemical and drug trades. For example, in a lengthy report on American trade with Australia, prepared by Col. Geo. W. Bell, U.S. Consul at Sydney, N.S.W., it is remarked that "during the last quarter of 1898 we [U.S.A.] have got a foothold in the bicarbonate-of-soda trade. Peabody & Co. brought 158,400 lbs. into the Sydney market." In this report it is pointed out that Australians are *per capita* "the most wealthy inhabitants of the globe"—a fact which we have long practically recognised by establishing branch offices and an associate journal on there, in order to conserve and extend the influence of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in Australia; and American drug houses have not been behind British houses in recognising our pages as a medium for promoting Australian business. The United States has 10 per cent. of the total trade with Sydney, and 3 per cent. of the total with Melbourne, but in some departments of the businesses covered by this journal she has more. For example, of New South Wales imports of drugs and apothecaries' ware 20 per cent. is taken from the United States, of dentists' tools and materials nearly one-



half, and of farinaceous and milk foods [for infants] more than a half. Nearly 50 per cent. of the indiarubber goods used in New South Wales is made in the United States, about half the kerosene, 1,692 out of 1,955 gallons of sarsaparilla preparations, and 1,447 out of 6,688 gallons of imported spirituous tinctures, fluid extracts, and the like; but only 11 per cent. of the perfumes, and none of the flavouring-essences. More than a third of toilet and fancy soaps imported are also American, but not a thirtieth of the household soap. The same in regard to soap may be said of Victoria, which imports 12,000*l.* of toilet soap from the United States, but no household soap. In chemical trade the United States has done nothing worth speaking about until that importation of bicarbonate of soda last year. Will it do more? The Philadelphia Commercial Museum means to do all it can to make an affirmative answer possible, and we do not blame it. What will our merchants and manufacturers do in the meantime? Australia, China, and India are the markets (apart from Latin America) upon which American enterprise is concentrated. It may be mere coincidence that these happen to be markets in which we have the predominant influence; and while we cannot object to American competitors, those British houses who have established businesses in our Antipodean colonies should not fail to adopt the converse of the advice of the Commercial Museum's foreign representatives, "Do as the Britisher does, and better if you can."

#### APOTHECARIES ARE NOT PHYSICIANS.

The judgment of the High Court in the appeal case "Hunter v. Clure," which we reported last week, seems to be very unsatisfactory to a large section of the medical profession. Mr. Hunter, the Cambridge apothecary who had described himself as "physician and surgeon," had died since the proceedings in the Magistrates' court, but the appeal in his name was prosecuted by the Society of Apothecaries, who claimed that their licentiates, being qualified to practise physic and surgery, were entitled to describe themselves as physicians and surgeons. That claim, so far at least as it relates to physician, is destroyed by the recent judgment. The counsel for the General Medical Council who prosecuted before the hearing in the Magistrates' court withdrew their summons in respect of the title "surgeon," so that we may suppose an apothecary may so designate himself. We scarcely see the ground for the distinction. The result of the action is serious for the Society of Apothecaries, and one of the medical journals is very angry with the Medical Council for opening the question at all. Being raised, however, we hardly see how any Court could have come to any other conclusion than that arrived at. But we perceive that it is rather hard measure for the apothecaries by reason of the absolute lack of any designation by which they can accurately and at the same time legally convey to the public what their business is. The term "apothecary," which is the only one they are strictly entitled to, is understood by the public in its etymological sense, as meaning rather a druggist than a medical practitioner. What can the poor apothecaries call themselves?

#### IS IT THE SAME?

In our issue of April 2 1898 (page 541), we gave particulars of a gentleman calling himself "J. Islip," who from his printed address, at 72 Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, S.W., issued liberal orders to chemists in various parts of London. A visit paid by one of our staff to the Mansions, showed that No. 72 was most effectually barricaded against all unwelcome visitors. We heard no more of "Mr. Islip," but last week the representative of a City firm of chemists called on us with an order which they had received, and which, as will be seen,

bears a striking resemblance to the orders of "Mr. Islip." This was one of the old orders:—

72, ALBANY MANSIONS,  
ALBERT BRIDGE ROAD  
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Mar 22 1898

Dear Sirs,

Please send the small  
order on other side per "Carter  
Paterson" at your earliest  
convenience

Yours truly  
J. Islip

- 1 Hugginsons Eucema with reverse action
- 1 Carter Pills
- 1 Browne's Chlorodyne 2/3
- 1 Rose Cold cream
- 1 smelling salts
- 1 can Hazeline
- 1 box Pasta Mack

And this was the more recent order:—

5, BISHOPS PARK MANSIONS,  
FULHAM,  
LONDON. S.W.

24 Jan 1899

Dear Sirs,

Please send the small order  
on other side per "Carter, Paterson" or  
otherwise at your earliest convenience

Yours truly  
J. Louis

- One pound tin best unsweetened Cocoa
- 2 g Allen & Hanbury's Foodless Castor Oil
- Bottle "Sacharin"
- Liebig Extract
- 1 dr. strong Eucosote
- Box Pasta Mack
- 1/4 lb Saltpetre
- Corn solvent

#### MEDICAL OPINION.

The Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association, at its meeting on January 17, reported in last



week's *British Medical Journal*, considered the case of *Dockrell v. Dougall*, from which it appeared that the maker of a medicinal compound could use the name of a medical practitioner in public, however distasteful it might be to the person whose name was so used. A sub-committee had recommended that the appeal which had been lodged against Mr. Justice Ridley's decision in this case should be prosecuted by the Association, but when it was proposed by Mr. Victor Horsley that this sub-committee's report should be referred to the Council for decision as to further action, the motion was lost.

A sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Cameron, Dr. Groves, Dr. Major Greenwood, and Mr. George Brown, to watch legislation relating to the adulteration of food and drugs.

On the motion of Mr. Victor Horsley, seconded by Dr. Woodcock, a resolution was agreed to requesting the Council of the Association "to consider the recent condemnation passed upon Mr. Braxton Hicks (her Majesty's Coroner) by Mr. Plowden, a magistrate for a London district, and to convey the sympathy of the Association with Mr. Hicks for his efforts to secure the proper performance of necropsies for the purposes of coroners' inquests."

#### JUDGE FRENCH AND THE CHEMIST.

His Honour Judge French, Q.C., has several times figured in these pages as the referee in disputes connected with the drug trade. But he has never appeared to better advantage than he did in the case of "*Silversides v. Tice*," which we report this week. The silly pretence of a shocked conscience which coroners and evening papers are in the habit of assuming when they hear of a chemist selling a teething powder or a pennyworth of syrup without a doctor's prescription, got no show at the Shoreditch County Court. The counsel for the suffering lady had all the usual materials at hand. Here was a chemist who had dared to diagnose dust in the eye! He had given his professional services, had supplied a lotion, and had charged a professional fee of 3*d.* There was also the inevitable medical man to assure the Court that the chemist's treatment had been wrong. But with all these advantages the lady's counsel broke down ignominiously when the Judge asked the simple question, "What is your legal claim?" So far as the Judge could see, the chemist had done nothing more than any one human being may do for another. Judge French's common sense was infectious; for the jury promptly took his view, and judgment was given for the defendant. But it is worth remembering that if a more sentimental judge had tried the case a very different result might have ensued.

#### PEARSON'S PRIZE PENCIL.

The editor of *Pearson's Weekly* in the issue of that paper dated for the week ending February 4, expresses sympathy with F. H. G., a chemist, who has written to him on the grievance of tooth-brushes being more generally bought at stores and at special shops than at chemists'. Mr. Pearson is good enough to say that he regards chemists as "a particularly hard-working body, whose remuneration is not commensurate with the amount of their responsibility," and in order to show that his sympathy is substantial he proceeds to offer a solid silver pencil-case "for the best reasons why the Pharmacy Act of 1868 should be repealed." How repealing the Pharmacy Act would help the sale of tooth-brushes by chemists is not apparent. There is evidence that when Mr. Pearson says repeal, he means amend; but he has some rather imperfect ideas in this direction. "For the benefit of those not of the fraternity" he explains that the Act contains a clause called the Widows' Clause, which provides that the widow of a chemist may

carry on her deceased husband's business with the aid of a qualified assistant; and it is "under the protection of this clause," he adds, that "any firm not absolutely and necessarily a firm of chemists can open and conduct a chemist's department provided that the same is in charge of a qualified man." We wonder if the authority who wrote this curiously incoherent travesty of the Pharmacy Act is to be the judge of the essays sent in. If he is, we doubt if it will be of any use for chemists with an accurate acquaintance with the law to compete. We may add for the benefit of anyone who wants the pencil-case that attempts are to be sent to *Pearson's Weekly*, Henrietta Street, W.C., before Monday, February 6, written on memorandum or note paper bearing the name and address of the sender, and the envelopes are to be marked "Chemist."

#### GERMAN PROGRESS.

Mr. Gastrell, Commercial *Attaché* to the British Embassy at Berlin, has sent to the Foreign Office a long report dealing with the development of Germany since the foundation of the Empire in 1871, and the report has this week been published as a 3*d.* blue-book by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode. Those who take an interest in German trade should get the Report (No. 490, Miscellaneous Series), as it does not lend itself to abstracting, and much of the interest in it is due to Mr. Gastrell's reflections. He is inclined to preach to British manufacturers and merchants, and to tell them that they should do as the Germans do, forgetting that much of the success of our great rivals is owing to their having done what we do. He commences by stating that strikes in this country have thrown business into Germany and proceeds to show the advantages which German exporters have in the matter of freights, shows that the system of co-operation of small manufacturers for export purposes has benefited them much, and then discusses the conflict between agriculture and industry, the former branch in Germany, maintaining that the latter has flourished at its expense. The Paris Exhibition of 1900 affords the *attaché* a text for a homily, in which he lectures British traders upon their slowness to take advantage of great international exhibitions, and we gather that Germany by her show at Paris next year is to sweep the world's trade. In the next section of the report, commercial and industrial interests are more fully discussed in the light of past and existing tariffs, then maritime interests and traffic interest. The total trade of Germany increased from 359,090,000*l.* in 1889 to 405,483,500*l.* in 1896. Of the latter total 229,453,450*l.* was imports and 176,030,200*l.* exports (115,060,000*l.* of home-manufactures). In the same years exports of raw materials for chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturers increased from 1,620,000*l.* to 1,815,000*l.*, and manufactured articles in the same group from 11,335,000*l.* to 16,200,000*l.* Great Britain's loss of import into Germany included 765,250*l.* in drugs, pharmaceutical sundries, and paints, less in 1896 than in 1889.

WHEN you have anything to advertise to the drug-trade this is the journal to do it in.

AUSTRIAN PHARMACISTS BOYCOTTED.—The managers of the Associated Sick Clubs have boycotted seventy out of the 105 Vienna apothecaries for having reduced their discount from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. The apothecaries justify themselves by alleging that the Association have committed a breach of agreement by limiting the medical prescription, and privately instructing their doctors to use the cheaper medicines. The apothecaries also state that, although they used dutiable spirit exclusively, they charged the Association the price of untaxed spirit, and that these various reductions, which amounted to a loss for them of 33 per cent., forced them to make the charge.



## Marriages.

**JAMES—JONES.**—At Aberystwith, on January 31, David E. James, chemist, Barmouth, to Sallie, daughter of the late Captain Jones, Aberystwith.

**JOHNSTON—BINGHAM.**—On February 1, at Adelaide Road Presbyterian Church, Dublin, by the Rev. E. McCheyne Edgar, D.D., W. Vincent Johnston, M.P.S.I., proprietor of the Medical Hall, Ranelagh, to Lily, daughter of Mr. George Bingham, merchant, Rathmines.

## Deaths.

**DUNCAN.**—At Rothesay, on January 25, Mr. William Duncan, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 66. Mr. Duncan was a native of Bute, and in 1852, when little more than 20 years of age, he started business in Rothesay. He became a member of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1853. About four years ago his health began to give way, and he assumed as partner Mr. William Lyle, who had been associated with the business for thirty years, and since then has been in partial retirement. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. Mr. Duncan was a well known man in Rothesay, and was closely identified with local affairs. He also occasionally showed his interest in the progress of pharmacy, and at one time was an officer of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

**GILBERT.**—On January 22, at Lower Withington, near Macclesfield, Mr. Edwin Gilbert, chemist and druggist. The late Mr. Gilbert served his apprenticeship with Mr. Bates, of Macclesfield, and had resided at Lower Withington ever since completing his term of service with that gentleman. He was Chairman of the Parish Council, and also trustee of all the parish charities, a zealous member of the Established Church, and one of the founders and a manager of the National Schools.

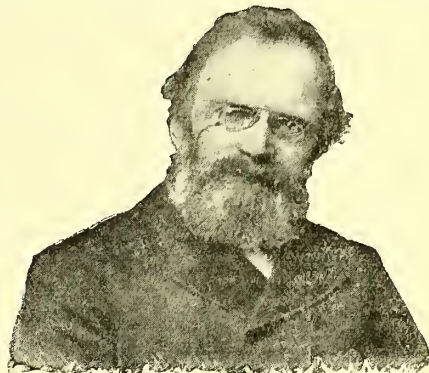
**HARMER.**—At Eastbourne, on January 22, Mr. Anthony Dorkin Harmer, chemist and druggist. Aged 80. The late Mr. Harmer was a familiar figure in Eastbourne, where he had been in business for about forty years. In his youth, Mr. Harmer lived at Ipswich, and was in business at Woodford and Barking in Essex. The premises he first occupied in South Street, Eastbourne, were pulled down many years ago, and he removed to Shaftesbury House, a quaint old-fashioned structure, which he occupied as a place of business for over thirty years. The old house was also pulled down and new premises were erected, where the business is still carried on by a son of the deceased gentleman. In his later years Mr. Harmer occupied himself chiefly with another business in Ocklyrge Road, Old Town. The late Mr. Harmer was one of the old school of tradesmen. He liked old-fashioned ways, and lived quietly and frugally. He was a staunch churchman, and was for a quarter of a century one of the churchwardens of St. John's, Meads. Mr. Harmer had been ailing for some time past, but was only confined to bed for a week before he died.

**HAYLES.**—At Arundel Street, Landport, on January 30, Mr. William Wheeler Hayles, chemist and druggist. Aged 59. Mr. Hayles took no active part in public affairs, but was one of the best known tradesmen in the town, for he had been in business at 12 Arundel Street for twenty-eight years, and his unfailing courtesy and integrity had won the respect and confidence of the community. He was one of the oldest members of Lake Road, Baptist Church.

**JAGO.**—Accidentally killed at Charing Cross Station on January 30, Mr. William Henry Jago, brother of Mr. C. A. Jago, chemist, Chertsey. Aged 37.

**KINNINMONT.**—At Whitehall, Bothwell, on January 28, Mr. Alexander Kinninmont, F.C.S. pharmaceutical chemist, in his 70th year. Through the death of Mr. Kinninmont Scotland loses one of her older race of scientific pharmacists. He was born in Edinburgh, but his parents removed to Glasgow when he was a boy, and it thus happened that he served his apprenticeship to the drug-trade with John Neil, a well-known druggist, and on his death (in 1857) bought the business from the trustees. He had previously (in 1853)

qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist, and when Jacob Bell visited Scotland to found the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society Mr. Kinninmont was one of the younger men who regarded the movement as one which would benefit pharmacy materially, and he early identified himself with the Society, became a member of the Council of the Branch, and in 1873 was appointed an examiner. In the latter capacity he became well known for the gentle way in which he managed to get out of candidates all that they knew, his principle being to seek good in everything. He was much beloved by his colleagues on the Board of Examiners, and in Glasgow, where he had been constantly identified with all trade movements from the early sixties his retirement from the Board was marked by the presentation of an address and 100*l.* He gave the cheque to found a bursary, called the "Kinninmont Prize," of the annual value



of 3*l.*, to be competed for in a written examination by assistants in Glasgow and the West of Scotland. His pharmacy at 69 South Portland Street, Glasgow, was a first-class one. He kept pace with advances in pharmacy, was not slow to adopt new notions in shop-arrangements, and he was the first in the country to adopt recess-labelled bottles. In regard to pharmaceutical politics, Mr. Kinninmont's ideas were in marked contrast to his business enterprise. He was strenuous opponent of the poison-regulations when they were first discussed, and came to London to assist in their defeat. When the Wheeldon case came on a few years ago, he strongly denounced the action of the Pharmaceutical Council in departing from the personal qualification principle which had previously prevailed, maintaining that the qualification of the owner of a pharmacy was all that the Act contemplated, and the thing most desired for the integrity of the drug-trade. He did not really object to qualified assistants, but he felt that any relaxation of the personal qualification principle meant a victory for the stores. Professionally, Mr. Kinninmont was emphatically an all-round man. He was competent equally on the scientific and the practical sides of his business. He maintained his student habits all his life, and had thus kept himself well abreast of the modern developments of science. He was an accomplished linguist, familiar with Celsus in the original Latin, while he spoke French like a native, and he was so widely read in general literature that his knowledge on all subjects was phenomenal. Personally he was gentleness itself. He was somewhat outspoken and vehement on controverted topics (he was a bitter anti-Gladstonian), but those who knew him most intimately best knew what a misleading indication this vehemence afforded of his real character and disposition, which were singularly gentle and tolerant and self-effacing. His kindness and generosity were not the least remarkable traits of his character. There was much sadness in his life, too, for he lost his wife and two children after four years of great happiness and they sorrow remained with him to the end. Towards the close of 1894 he had a severe attack of influenza, and never recovered from its after-effects. He became an old man all at once, and quite unequal to business cares. He sold his two shops to the respective assistants in charge, and retired to Bothwell, where he resided with his sister's family. Shortly after his retirement spinal degeneration set in, and his latter days were spent entirely in bed.



**MANFULL.**—At Nottingham, on January 22, Frank, elder son of the late Mr. H. J. Manfull, chemist, Arkwright Street, Nottingham. Aged 24.

**MASSINK.**—The Java quinine industry has suffered a great loss by the death, on December 26, 1898, of one of its pioneers, Mr. Aart Massink, who was connected with several of the largest cinchona plantations, and it was due principally to his energy and perseverance that the quinine works at Pandan Aroem, in Soekaboemie (Java), were started some two years ago.

**PRITCHARD.**—At Crymlyn Burrows, near Swansea, on January 31, Mr. J. D. Pritchard, proprietor of the Port Tennant Chemical Works. Aged 86. It was while employed as an assistant in the works of Messrs. Roberts, Dale & Co., of Manchester, that the late Mr. Pritchard discovered the process of manufacturing oxalic acid from sawdust. Leaving Manchester shortly after his discovery he entered into partnership with a Mr. Bruford, of Bristol, and erected works for the manufacture of oxalic acid on a whole-sale scale at Swansea, which he developed into a very important industry. The deceased gentleman was of a retiring disposition, and took no part in public life. He was possessed of marvellous vitality, and was a keen sportsman, being engaged in a shooting expedition at his country residence within a week of his death.

**REES.**—At Swansea on January 27, Mr. Daniel Rees, chemist and druggist. Aged 64. Mr. Rees was one of the oldest trades men in the town.

## Trade Notes.

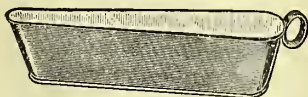
IN writing last week about Hay's Frumentine we mentioned 3d. as being the lowest price; this refers to the invalid's frumentine; the smallest size of the kind for children is 6d.

**DR. ALLINSON'S** natural food specialities have been added to the P.A.T.A. These are the articles which we mentioned last week which are offered to chemists on special terms, and with a share in the company thrown in if they can take 13% worth in a year.

**AMBROSIA PASTILLES.**—Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., Bristol and Exeter, have introduced crystallised gum pastilles containing a percentage of their well-known "Ambrosia" malt. They are a nice confection, and very soothing to the throat, so that they should be a good winter speciality. They retail in 6d. and 1s. boxes under P.A.T.A. conditions.

**A TEAT-FAST SOOTHER.**—Messrs. Shirley Brothers, Whitecross Works, Newington Causeway, S.E., send us samples of a new idea which they have patented for securing the teats on babies' soothers. It is a simple idea, the cord which is put round the infant's neck being placed within the teat. This secures the teat in a remarkable way, one person pulling at the cord and another at the teat being unable to pull the latter off. If by some miraculous accident the infant should manage to suck the teat down its throat, the cord is bound to go with it, so that choking would even in that extreme case be prevented by pulling the cord.

**ASEPTIC CATHETER TRAY.**—Messrs. Reynolds & Branson (Limited), of Leeds, have introduced a tray different in shape



from one which we previously noticed. This tray is designed by Mr. Reginald F. Lucy, M.B., F.R.C.S., Plymouth, and is intended especially for placing between the thighs when the catheter is used.

**MESSRS. RAIMES, CLARK & Co.,** Edinburgh, have just issued their catalogue of patent and proprietary articles for 1899. It is a book of 150 8vo pages, exclusive of business announcements, and contains exceptionally-full particulars regarding proprietary articles other than "patent" medi-

cines, and complete lists of the principal pharmaceutical specialities of leading manufacturing-chemists. There is also in it full lists of goods for which the firm are special agents, as well as the firm's own specialities, and a useful series of notes on synthetic remedies. As a supplement a reprint of the two-page list issued in 1842 by J. and J. Raimes is included. It is remarkable how few of the proprietary articles have survived as such to this day, and how many of them have since been enshrined in the national Pharmacopoeia.

**NEW POISON-BOTTLES.**—The poison-regulations which the Pharmaceutical Society passed the other day have given rise to a demand for new poison-bottles. Mr. Wilson, the London representative of the York Glass Company, tells us that he has dozens of letters daily from chemists asking advice in regard to bottles. The only reply is that under the "recommendations" all has been done which is necessary under the regulations. We figure two bottles



here, good shop rounds, made wide and narrow mouthed with ribbon or tablet labels (both recessed), and in white green, or blue glass, which meet the case. They are made in sizes from 5-oz. to 40-oz. The labels are distinctive, and it would be difficult for the dispenser to use the tr. opi bottle for tr. rhei, or the pulv. ipecac. co. for pulv. jalapæ co. We prefer the white-glass bottles, as the colour of the medicine is seen in them. The Pharmaceutical Society is using these bottles, with other Y.G.O. recess-labelled bottles, for a new dispensary which is being fitted up. The Company are also putting on the market a hexagonal bottle in actinic and blue glass, w.m., stoppered and plain.

## Personalities.

**DR. JAMES MACKENZIE DAVIDSON**, whose researches in radiography are well-known, has been appointed honorary Medical Officer in charge, of the X Ray Department, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields.

**ALDERMAN DECK, F.C.S.**, has been re-elected for the fourth time an Alderman of the Borough of Cambridge. Alderman Deck has served the municipality for period forty years, and is now the Senior Alderman.

A GOOD story, says the *Financial News*, is told of Lord Beauchamp, the new Governor of New South Wales. His name is pronounced in the same way as that of another "pillar of the Constitution" whose preparations are said to be "worth a guinea a box." On one occasion, during a visit to the United States, he found himself at a hotel dinner-table next to a vivacious American lady, who asked him his name. "Lord Beauchamp," he replied. "Ah!" said the lady, "I have often tried your pills, and found them excellent; but I didn't know they had made you a lord!"

A PHYSICIAN found one of his patients sitting in the bath and swallowing a dose of medicine. "What are you doing there instead of being in bed?" inquired the astonished practitioner, and the patient quickly responded: "Well, you told me to take the medicine in water, and that's what I'm doing."



## Legal Reports.

### The Musc Baur Patent.

FABRIQUES DE PRODUITS CHIMIQUES DE THANN ET DE MULHOUSE v. LAFFITTE & Co.

#### JUDGMENT.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court on Wednesday, February 1, Mr. Justice Byrne delivered his reserved judgment in this case.

His Lordship said the only question in the case was one of infringement. The validity of the patent was admitted, and it was considered that the process used by the manufacturers of the product complained of—for whom the defendants were agents—might be treated as a chemical equivalent of that used by the plaintiffs for the purpose of this case. The plaintiffs were owners of a patent process for producing artificial musk. That patent was taken out in 1889 by Dr. Baur. Put quite shortly, the defendants' case was that the product complained of was practically pure tri-nitro-butyl-xylol prepared by treating xylol instead of toluol; that although it was true that the plaintiffs' product contained some nitro-butyl-xylol, it contained it in a very small quantity and as an impurity only; that Dr. Baur did not mean to claim or patent, and did not in fact claim or patent, anything more than a process for obtaining tri-nitro-butyl proper without admixture. This depended upon the true construction of the specification having regard to the knowledge at the time, and the defendants said that the patent was limited to cover only the production of a hydro-carbon or series of hydro-carbons of the  $C_{11}H_{16}$  group, and they especially relied upon the reference to that group and the range of temperature from 170 to 200 degrees, mentioned as showing that the patentee did not at all events mean to claim tri-nitro-butyl-xylol as being a material produced within his patent process.

The object of Dr. Baur's invention was stated to be, both in the provisional and the complete specification, "to produce a compound or material, or series of compounds or materials, having the property of musk." The claim in the complete specification was for the process of producing artificial musk substantially as described. He (Mr. Justice Byrne) thought, reading the statement of the object of the claim, that the inventor meant to claim a process for producing artificial musk, which artificial musk was a compound or material or series of compounds or materials having the properties of musk. The inventor did not limit himself in terms to the production of any one or more constituents of the product, nor to constituents of any one group. The inventor claimed (as he read it) the production of a substance which, whether it were called a compound, a material, or a series of materials, had the property of musk. The learned judge then described the plaintiffs' process, and went on to say that the defendants operated upon xylol instead of pure toluol, and they claimed that their ultimate product was practically pure tri-nitro-butyl-xylol, and that this was shown by the boiling point of the product. In the result he came to the conclusion that the defendants had used the plaintiffs' process (in its equivalent form) to produce the same series as that produced by the plaintiffs—the same series, and having the desired attributes, although the constituents of the series were present in different proportions. He thought, therefore, that the plaintiffs were entitled to succeed.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs after some discussion, with costs on the higher scale, counsel for the defendants intimating that his clients would appeal.

### Baking-powder Rivalry.

In the Court of Appeal on January 26, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Rigby and Vaughan Williams, the case of the Royal Baking Powder Company (Limited) v. Wright, Crossley & Co. was heard, on appeal by the plaintiffs from an order of Mr. Justice Romer, who had declined to accede to an application for a commission to examine witnesses abroad. The plaintiffs sought to restrain the defendants, a Liverpool firm, from passing off their goods as and for those of the plaintiffs' under the name of "Royal Baking Powder"

not only in the United Kingdom, but in the United States, Canada, South Africa, and elsewhere.

Mr. Dickinson, for the appellants, having opened his case, Mr. Nevill, Q.C., for the defendants, said the action was commenced by the plaintiffs in August 1897, and there was not a word about foreign countries or the colonies in the amended statement of claim, nor in the particulars. When the action was or the eve of trial they took out a summons asking for a commission. The defendants contended that they had used the word "Royal" in connection with baking powder long before the plaintiffs came to this country at all.

Mr. Dickinson said that, taking into consideration the special circumstances of the case, he did not think there had been any unnecessary delay.

Lord Justice Rigby: Like every other plaintiff, you must consider what you are going to do from the first. You cannot be allowed to go to sleep, and it appears to me the delay in the present case is a circumstance which you cannot get over.

Mr. Dickinson: What we are mainly anxious about is that the narrow construction put by the learned Judge upon the pleadings should not be allowed to prevail.

The Master of the Rolls said he did not think an order ought to be made for a commission. Looking at the statement of claim, it appeared to him that the action was restricted to acts done in the United Kingdom, and, that being so, no application for a commission ought to be considered.

Lords Justices Rigby and Vaughan Williams concurred, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed, with costs.

### Trade-marks in Turkey.

FOR some time Messrs. S. S. Riso Figli Farhi & Co., Constantinople, have been making a soap of the same form, colour, and size as the Sunlight Soap made by Lever Brothers (Limited), and have marked it with the name "*Sunshight Soap*." Messrs. Lever, therefore, took proceedings in the Italian Consular Court, Mr. Samuel Riso, the chief partner in the firm, being an Italian subject, and obtained a decree confiscating the instruments and stamps used in the factory for impressing the mark, and also soap and boxes bearing it. At the same time they sought to obtain from the Italian Court an injunction prohibiting Riso from using the mark *Sunshight Soap*. Riso opposed this on the ground that the action lay not against him personally, but against the firm, which is an Ottoman company, and brought a cross-action against Lever Brothers, in the name of the company, before the first Chamber of the Commercial Court, claiming restitution of the objects confiscated and damages. In the course of the trial an agreement was arrived at, S. S. Riso Figli Farhi & Co. collectively and individually agreeing to renounce the use of the mark *Sunshight Soap* or of any other resembling Sunlight Soap, and to destroy, in presence of representatives of Lever Brothers, all the instruments and stamps for producing it, and to remove the mark *Sunshight Soap* from the soap and boxes.

### Gases from Chemical-works.

ON Saturday, at the Croydon Police Court, the adjourned summons against Messrs. Forster & Gregory (Limited), chemical manufacturers, of Lonsome, Mitcham, for causing a nuisance by allowing sulphuretted hydrogen to escape from their factory into a public sewer, came on for hearing.

Mr. James Wilson, Clerk to the Rural District Council, said that, since the previous hearing, experts on both sides had met and viewed the works, with the result that Messrs. Forster and Gregory now consented to an order being made.

Mr. Dees, for the defendants, concurred, and said that as the alteration would involve considerable work and expense, the Council had agreed to allow them forty-two days.

The Bench made the order asked for.

### Defective French Scales.

ON Wednesday, at St. Pancras Petty Sessions, Mr. A. S. Thompson, chemist, 196 Seymour Street, Euston Square, was



summoned by Mr. Gibson, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the London County Council, for having in his possession for the use of trade an unjust French weighing instrument. Mr. Gibson said this French scale, which he found on defendant's premises, could be made to weigh any way. He found that the cover had been taken off and that the action had been interfered with by grease and wax for some reason or another. On testing it he found it 6 dr. against the purchaser. Mr. Thompson said the scale was a very old one, and was certainly not used by him. The Chairman said the Bench would not fine the defendant on that occasion, but would dismiss the summons, with a caution to him to be more careful in future.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

#### BELLADONNA-PLASTERS.

At the Lambeth Police Court, on January 26, Eugène Compigné, chemist, Camberwell Road, was summoned for selling belladonna-plaster not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded.

Acting under the directions of one of the Camberwell Vestry inspectors, a lady purchased six belladonna-plasters from defendant. A portion of each plaster was submitted to the public analyst (Dr. Teed), who certified that they were only 50 per cent. of the strength laid down by the British Pharmacopœia.

In cross-examination the inspector stated that he was not aware the green plaster as supplied by defendant was in the Pharmacopœia of 1867.

The defendant said he had been in business sixteen or seventeen years and asked the lady who made the purchase what sort of plaster she wanted, as he had several sorts. As she said she did not know for what the plasters were required, he gave her a small plaster, and told her she had better see whether that was the sort. She came back and said that was what she wanted. It was the kind of plaster used in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred during the past twenty years, and was actually a more expensive article than the new plaster of the British Pharmacopœia of 1898. He would not supply the new plaster except when it was prescribed on account of its strength.

In answer to the Magistrate, the defendant said many people were very susceptible to the poison of belladonna, and he considered a plaster of the strength laid down by the Pharmacopœia to be dangerous if indiscriminately used by people who did not understand what they were doing.

Mr. Hopkins, the Magistrate, remarked that he did not say the defendant was defrauding the public or anything of that sort, but he was selling a drug without informing his customers that it was not up to the strength they were entitled to. There would be a penalty of 40s. and 17s. 6d. costs.

#### GREGORY'S POWDER.

At the same court, on the same day, William Edward Akhurst, chemist, East Street, Walworth, was summoned for selling Gregory's powder which was found on analysis to consist of carbonate of magnesia 75 parts and rhubarb and ginger 25 parts. The defendant, who mentioned that he had been thirty years in business and had never before had a complaint made against him, was ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.

#### FALSE LABELS ON SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

At Brentford Petty Sessions, on January 26, Hermann Graf, of the St. John's Packing Company, of 17 Devonshire Square, E.C., was summoned for having wilfully given a false label on a certain drug—to wit, a seidlitz powder. He pleaded guilty. Some weeks ago Mr. Brown, an Ealing grocer, supplied to Inspector Tyler some seidlitz powders, which, on analysis, were found to be not of the nature and quality demanded. He was summoned and convicted, though he produced to the Court a written statement on each powder that they were "prepared according to the formula of the B.P." Correspondence took place between Mr. Brown and Messrs. Aldridge, the wholesale firm who

supplied him, and the latter referred him to the St. John's Packing Company, who prepared the powders, made them up, and labelled them. The prosecution could not summon Messrs. Aldridge as they did not label the packets, which offence defendant admitted. There was no precedent of any prosecution of this kind under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act; the nearest approach was a case under the Merchandise Marks Act, when a ginger-beer manufacturer put his own label on a bottle belonging to another maker.

Defendant said that, as a rule, he made up these powders according to the terms of the British Pharmacopœia, and the man who had charge of the mixing had been for many years in his employ. He had the utmost confidence in him. The labels in question were used exclusively for Messrs. Aldridge. The Chairman said it was no good setting up that line of defence now, as the defendant had pleaded guilty. He had admitted an offence, and would have to pay 10l. and 3l. 3s. costs.

### County Court Cases.

#### BELIEVED HE HAD A CASE.

BEFORE his Honour Judge French, Q.C., and a special jury, at the Shoreditch County Court, Mrs. Norah Silversides, a widow, and head mistress of the Rev. M. A. Knapp's ladies' school, Mayfield Road, Dalston, sought to recover damages from Mr. Robert Tice, a chemist and druggist, of Dalston Lane, N.

Mr. Turrell, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Edward Bray was counsel for the defence.

Mr. Turrell, in opening the case, said the plaintiff was on September 19 last proceeding to the school when she received some dust in her eye owing to the wind. It was very painful, but she went on to the school. She could not do her duties, and the Rev. Mr. Knapp advised her to go and get advice. She went to the defendant, and he dipped a brush in something and drew it across her eye, but that only increased the pain. He did this several times, and then dropped some liquid into the eye, after which he used an indiarubber syringe. He then said she had better go to a doctor, but gave her a bottle of lotion.

His Honour: But—er—; well, go on.

Mr. Turrell, continuing, said the plaintiff first went back to the school, but the pain so increased that she went to Dr. Campbell and then to Dr. Hearn. She was ill for weeks, and had to go away to St. Albans for a time, and was even now unable to see properly out of the eye.

His Honour: But I fail to see what the case is here. What is your legal claim, Mr. Turrell?

Mr. Turrell: Well, negligent treatment.

His Honour: But there is no professional attendance on the part of a chemist.

Mr. Turrell: But he did something that affected plaintiff's eyesight.

His Honour: He did something, of course; so would any neighbour or stranger in the street.

Mr. Turrell: But, your Honour—

His Honour: Why, you see it daily: a person with the corner of his handkerchief helping another.

Mr. Turrell: But a chemist holds himself out as having more skill.

His Honour: Are you going to prove the defendant did in this case do so?

Mr. Turrell: But a chemist does.

His Honour: Well, if he does, then it is an illegal act.

Mr. Turrell: I do not exactly mean that.

His Honour: He is doing no professional act.

Mr. Turrell: But he made a charge.

His Honour: So could the stranger in the street. Besides, he supplied a bottle of lotion.

Mr. Turrell: But, surely, persons going to a chemist think they are to be skilfully treated?

His Honour: What proof are you going to give me that the act requires skill?

Mr. Turrell: I am calling the doctor.

His Honour: But hundreds of people do the same thing every day without skill. You might just as well claim against your neighbour or the stranger in the street who endeavours to assist you and fails.

Mr. Turrell: Then you consider the chemist was only doing a friendly act?



His Honour: Certainly. If he represented otherwise, it would be a matter more serious than for this Court.

Mr. Turrell: But if he did not use proper care?

His Honour: Can you prove that? You had better call your client.

Mrs. Norah Silversides was then called, and bore out her counsel's statement. The defendant syringed her eye, which caused her great pain.

Mr. Turrell: And you had to buy an eye-glass?—Yes.

Can you see clearly now?—No. Everything looks blurred.

Mr. Bray: But it was over three hours before you went to the doctor. Why?—I went back to the school first.

His Honour: But didn't you rub your eye at the time and before you went to the chemist?—Yes, I suppose I did.

Dr. Hearn, of Mayfield Road, said he examined the plaintiff and was of opinion her eye was injured by the treatment.

His Honour: What treatment—the lotion?—Yes.

But we all know that to put moisture into the eye under such circumstances is the usual course?—But to use a syringe was most dangerous and liable to cause injury.

But could rubbing the eye herself have caused the injury?—I think not.

Mr. Bray: Will you say it did not?

His Honour: Never mind that. Call the defendant.

Mr. Tice was then called, and in reply to Mr. Bray said the plaintiff came to him, and as a friend he did what he could to relieve her. She made no complaint, and the lotion he used was horacic lotion.

Mr. Bray: Is that dangerous?—Oh, no. Certainly it contained a few drops of wine of opium.

His Honour: Wine is not supposed to be dangerous in moderation. (Laughter.)

The Foreman: Will your Honour direct us on this question? We have heard sufficient evidence.

His Honour said the case was peculiar, but very important. It was a mistake to imagine that a chemist was a doctor, and the charge of 3*d.* he considered was for the lotion, not for the attendance. The jury, to find for the plaintiff, must be sure of one of the following points:—(1) Did the defendant represent himself as a doctor?—which would be an offence for the Medical Union to take up; and (2) Do you think a friend doing a friendly act is liable for not doing what he attempted? He did not see that the jury had any evidence of the former, nor did he consider anyone was liable in the latter instance.

The Foreman: We agree that the chemist was doing a friendly act, and not liable.

His Honour: So I think. Judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Mr. Turrell: Will your Honour nonsuit me? I believe I have a case, but don't quite see the ground.

His Honour: Certainly not. The jury have stopped the case and given a decision for the defendant, with costs.

#### MARSHALLS (LIMITED) v. HOLLOWAY

IN the Westminster County Court, on January 26, Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., had this case before him. The plaintiffs, who are of 27 Red Lion Square, W.C., sought to recover 9*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* for printing supplied to the defendant, Mr. E. A. Holloway, of 62 New Oxford Street. Defendant paid the amount into Court with the exception of 1*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* After hearing the evidence in the case—Mr. Holloway conducting his own case, in the absence of his solicitor—His Honour gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

#### RESPONSIBILITY FOR KILLING A CHEMIST'S DOG.

IN Airdrie Small Debt Court, John Harvie, chemist, Stirling Street, claimed from Jno. Yeats, lately a police constable in the burgh, 5*l.* as damage for having killed a dog belonging to the pursuer, well knowing that it was the pursuer's. A similar claim was made against Andrew Hunter, sergeant in the burgh police, for fraudulent concealment of the fact that he knew the dog was killed, it being his official duty to have reported the matter to the pursuer. Bailie Harvie said he lost the dog in June last, and lodged information at the police office, and offered a reward for its recovery. He

learned about two months ago that the dog had been killed by Constable Yeats within the precincts of the police office. Mr. Sheam (for defender) said the dog came into his place and killed a tame rabbit belonging to him, and Keats raised a stick and killed it. He denied being aware that it was the dog reported as lost by the pursuer. The defendant had a counter-claim for the killing by this dog of his rabbit, which was of rare species, and which was also worth 5*l.* The case was adjourned.

#### Commission on the Sale of a Business.

IN the Lord Mayor's Court, on Wednesday, the case of *Manners v. Pumphrey* came before the Common Serjeant (Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C.) and a jury. It was an action by Mr. Alfred Manners, a transfer agent, against Mr. Arthur Pumphrey, a chemist and druggist, formerly carrying on business at Burnham, Somerset, to recover 23*l.* 15*s.*, commission alleged to be due on the sale of the defendant's business. Mr. Lewis Glyn was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lowe for the defendant.

Mr. Glyn, in opening, said on June 19 the plaintiff wrote to the defendant as follows:—

DEAR SIR,—Are you willing to sell your business at Burnham? If you are you will do well to send us instructions to send you a buyer. We make no charge whatever unless a sale is effected to a client of ours to whom we have communicated particulars.

The contract, which was in writing, would be put before the jury. The defendant replied on June 20:—

I send you herewith the particulars of my business, which I shall be glad if you will find a purchaser for on the terms stated at the foot of the form.

It was clear from this that the defendant employed the plaintiff on the terms stated at the foot of his (plaintiff's) form. And at the foot of the form were the following terms:—

The business is placed in the hands of Messrs. Judd & Manners to sell on the distinct understanding that they will make no charge whatever unless a sale is effected to a client of theirs, to whom they have communicated particulars, in which case they are to be paid a commission of 5 per cent. on the first 100*l.*, and 2½ per cent. on the balance of the purchase-money.

Therefore the only question was whether the business was sold to a client of the plaintiff's to whom he had communicated particulars. It was not denied that the plaintiff had communicated particulars to the purchaser. On August 16, 1898, before hearing from the defendant that he had been in communication with a Mr. Hutchings, the plaintiff was at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and he saw Mr. Hutchings on business on that day. He then put the defendant's business before Mr. Hutchings, and he wrote that gentleman a long letter the next day setting out the whole of the particulars of the business. Mr. Hutchings afterwards became the purchaser of the business for 350*l.* The plaintiff therefore said he was entitled to recover the commission. The defendant now said, "I had been in communication some little time before with Mr. Hutchings." But the contract distinctly said, "If I communicate the effect of the particulars to a person who ultimately becomes the purchaser, then I am entitled to recover the commission." The first point was a question for the Judge upon the construction of document.

Mr. Lowe, for the defendant, said he inserted advertisements in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. In answer to the advertisement, Mr. Hutchings, who ultimately bought the business, applied to the defendant, and negotiations were at once entered into. The introduction of the purchaser was purely through that advertisement, which appeared on August 6, and not through the intervention of the plaintiff at all. Mr. Hutchings wrote to the defendant on the very day that the advertisement appeared, and on August 8 the defendant wrote to Hutchings giving him full particulars of the business. On August 9 Hutchings wrote for further particulars, and on August 10 these were supplied. Up to that time the plaintiff had never come on the scene at all. Therefore, how could it be said that the plaintiff found the purchaser?

The Common Serjeant: What was the date of the communication of the particulars to the purchaser by the plaintiff?



Mr. Lowe: The earliest communication of any sort was August 16; the communication of the written particulars was August 20. The contract was actually completed some time in September, but at the time the particulars were communicated by the plaintiff to Hutchings he was in possession of them, having previously been brought into communication with the defendant through the medium of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Mr. Glyn's contention was this: "Oh, but on such a contract as this, supposing these two parties met together previously, carried on their negotiations, and were on the verge of completing the purchase, the defendant, if he hears of it, has a right to slip a letter into the post, enclosing particulars, and then say 'I have earned my commission.'" That, he submitted, was ridiculous. The plaintiff never found the purchaser, and Mr. Hutchings was in no way induced to enter into the purchase by anything that was done by the plaintiff.

The Common Serjeant: So it must be a question for the jury whether the plaintiff, in fact, found a purchaser?

Mr. Glyn, in reply, said the defendant had a special contract of his own. It might be said that the defendant was a fool to enter into it, but he had entered into it and he was bound by it. He had agreed to pay commission if the business was sold to a person to whom plaintiff had handed particulars, and that was done. He submitted, as a point of law, that upon the construction of the contract the plaintiff was entitled to the commission.

The Common Serjeant: No, I am against you; I shall leave it to the jury to say whether he found a purchaser upon those terms. The further hearing was adjourned until Friday.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* FRANK FEENIAUGH BLANKLEY, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, Chemist and Druggist.

THE first meeting of creditors in this case was held last week at the offices of the Official Receiver, Cambridge. It appears that the debtor started business in October, 1894, at Park Street, his father purchasing the business from Mr. P. H. Davies for 160*l.* in March. Debtor's father paid 120*l.*, and the balance of 40*l.* debtor paid in September. He attributes his failure to sickness and bad trade. The statement of affairs discloses liabilities amounting to 803*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, and assets estimated at 420*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

*Re* TEMPLAR EDWARD MALINS, 107, 118, 120, and 122 Woodville Road, Cardiff, Glam., Chemist, &c.

THE creditors interested in this failure met at the offices of the Official Receiver, 174 Corporation Street, Birmingham, on January 30. The Cardiff Official Receiver (Mr. G. David) presided. It appeared that the debtor had lodged a proposal for a composition of 7*s.* 6*d.*, but the Official Receiver stated that, having regard to the statement of affairs and the figures submitted to the creditors, and the statement presented by the debtor on November 25, 1898, the proposal was, in his opinion, insufficient, and the debtor was notified that he would be required to amend his proposal at this meeting. It seems that at the meeting referred to the debtor offered to pay a composition of 12*s.* 6*d.* in the pound at four, eight, and twelve months. The creditors present declined the offer of 7*s.* 6*d.*, and as the debtor refused to increase his offer, he was adjudicated bankrupt, and Mr. G. G. Poppleton (of Messrs. Poppleton & Appleby, C.A.) was appointed trustee of the estate, together with a committee of inspection. The debtor's liabilities, of which a large amount is due to local creditors, are stated at 1,339*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, and the assets 635*l.* The public examination will take place at Cardiff.

*Re* HENRY LESSEY BLORE (trading as JONATHAN BROWN & Co.), 26, Oldham Road, Manchester, Chemist, &c.

THE statement of affairs filed in this case discloses liabilities 351*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, and assets, consisting of cash at bankers, 3*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; cash in hand, 1*l.* 10*s.*; stock-in-trade

(cost 251*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*), 160*l.*; trade fixtures, fittings, &c., 40*l.*; book debts, good, 132*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; doubtful and bad, 14*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, estimated to realise 6*l.* 10*s.*; making 344*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, less 17*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* for preference claims, leaving 326*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* The debtor attributes his failure to "bad trade." From the Official Receiver's observations it appears that the receiving order was made on debtor's own petition; one judgment unsatisfied at date thereof. Debtor stated that he started business about thirty years ago, but his business has been entirely managed by a manager for over twenty years; in December, 1879, his affairs were liquidated by arrangement in the Manchester County Court, a dividend of 11*s.* in the pound being paid on liabilities amounting to nearly 10,000*l.* his present deficiency is wholly attributable to the anticipated loss on the realisation of his assets; his books, he believes, contain a full account of his business transactions, but for the past three years, at least, no balance-sheet has been prepared; he first became aware of his insolvency during the current month, and has not since contracted any debts now owing. The following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Gittings, Hill & Boothby (Limited)			
Birmingham .. ..	11	13	0
Hope & Douthwaite, Manchester..	51	19	0
Jackson, Thomas, Manchester ..	26	9	1
Sissons Brothers, Hull .. ..	41	10	1
Storry, Smithson & Co. (Limited)	25	8	10
Thornley & Knight, Birmingham..	33	9	3
Taylor, R., Blackpool .. ..	15	10	0
Vauxhall Methyating Company, Liver-			
pool .. ..	29	3	10
Waters, C. W., London .. ..	55	0	0
<i>Preferential Creditor for Rent.</i>			
Salt, Ann, Manchester .. ..	15	0	0

## Deeds of Arrangement.

Crossley, Frederick Benjamin, trading as "F. B. Crossley & Son," the Stafford Chemical-works, Westgate Common, and residing at Westgate, Wakefield, chemical-manufacturer. Dated January 19; filed, January 25. Liabilities unsecured, 2,528*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; estimated net assets, 842*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Composition of 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound, payable 2*s.* 2*d.* April 19, 2*s.* 3*d.* July 19, and 2*s.* 3*d.* October 19, 1899. The last instalment secured by three sureties. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Barstow, Mr., Wakefield .. ..	18	0	0
Brotherton, —, Wakefield .. ..	42	0	0
Crossley, Harry, Leicester .. ..	136	0	0
Crossley, John Charles, Wakefield ..	620	0	0
Crossley, Mrs. F. B., Wakefield ..	250	0	0
Giedhill & Stephenson, Wakefield ..	14	0	0
Hudson, Albert, Wakefield .. ..	76	0	0
Hunt Brothers, Castleford .. ..	44	0	0
Leigh & Son, Bolton .. ..	10	0	0
Morris, Makin & Bedford, Wakefield ..	16	0	0
Nicholson, John, & Sons, Hunslet ..	128	0	0
Pawson, G. H., Wakefield .. ..	12	0	0
Reader, —, Wakefield .. ..	10	0	0
Roulston, Dr., Wakefield .. ..	60	0	0
Saville & Sons, Wakefield .. ..	20	0	0
Woodhead, J. & J. W., Wakefield ..	12	0	0
Wyke Dyeware Company, Bradford ..	54	0	0
Bankers' claims .. ..	853	0	0

Harrison, Richard Edward, 151 Wheeler Street, Birmingham, and 33 Trinity Road, Witton Road, Aston-Juxta Birmingham, drysalter and oilman. Trustee, Charles T. Appleby, 26 Corporation Street, Birmingham. Dated, January 17; filed, January 24. Liabilities unsecured, 748*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; estimated net assets, 233*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Dee Oil Company, Saltney .. ..	11	0	0
Fox, F. F., & Co., Bristol.. ..	10	0	0
Gittings & Boothby, Leicester .. ..	128	0	0
Gittings, Hills & Boothby (Limited), Birmingham..	28	0	0
Jennings & Co., Leicester .. ..	50	0	0
Porter, F., Leicester .. ..	190	0	0
Schlichter, A., Small Heath .. ..	10	0	0
Sedden, J. & F., Hull .. ..	63	0	0
Tomlinson & Son, Birmingham..	21	0	0
Wyles (Limited), Coventry .. ..	31	0	0



Hocken, Thomas, Fore Street, Redruth, druggist and dealer in wines and spirits. Trustee, Edwin Rowe, Redruth, auctioneer, &c. Dated, January 23; filed, January 24. Liabilities unsecured, 295*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; estimated net assets, 157*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Gilbey, W. & A. (Limited), London .. ..	110	0	0
Nankwell & Co, Truro .. ..	11	0	0
Strauss, J., & Co, London .. ..	26	0	0
Bankers' claims .. ..	37	0	0

## Gazette.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

mes, E., and Grossman, E. H. O., under the style of James & Co., Station Buildings, Pelham Street, South Kensington, S.W., retail chemists and druggists.

Layman, C. N., Umney, C., Wright, C. F., Wright, H. C., Layman, E. B., Umney, J. C., Layman, F. N., and Umney, E. A., under the style of Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark Street, Union Hall, Borough, and Park Street, Southwark, S.E., wholesale chemists and druggists; so far as regards C. F. Wright.

Locke, G., and Jeaffreson, C. J., under the style of Locke & Jeaffreson, Hastings, physicians, surgeons, and general medical practitioners.

Ray, E. R., and Blatherwick, H., under the style of Ray & Blatherwick, Dulwich, surgeons and general medical practitioners.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

Blore, Henry Lessey (trading as Jonathan Brown & Co.), Manchester and Blackpool, chemist and drysalter.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

Dubowski, Abraham, Wilkes Street, Brick Lane, and Morgan Terrace, Osborn Road, Bow, E., soda-water manufacturer.

eyward, William Sparke (trading as the South Devon Mineral-water Company), Newton Abbott.

## New Companies & Company News.

CARNOS (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Object: To enter into an agreement with O. G. C. L. J. Overbeck and H. J. F. Crosby, and to acquire, own, and work certain undescribed patents and rights [in carnos, a vegetable extract made from yeast]. Registered office, 8 Warwick Court, Holborn, W.C.

SANTIAGO NITRATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 200,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire "La Santiago" nitrate works and grounds belonging to the Compania de Salitres, to adopt an agreement with Alberto Torres, and to carry on the business of miners, quarrymen, explorers, prospectors, manufacturers of and dealers in nitrate, iodine, and other products, chemists, druggists, drysalters, smelters, &c.

TELLA CAMERA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 16,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (10,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To adopt an agreement with Arthur L. Adams, of 26 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C., for the acquisition of certain patent rights relating to film-changing cameras, and to deal in photographic cameras and optical and scientific apparatus. The first directors are Arthur L. Adams and Wm. E. Dunmore.

MEDICAL ELECTRO-THERMIC GENERATOR COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of hot bath proprietors carried on by a company of the same name at 31 and 32 Upper Berkeley Street, W.; Buxton Hydro, Buxton; Royal Baths, Harrogate, Clifton Grand Spa, and elsewhere, and to acquire, sell and use the Greville Electro-Thermic air baths. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 2 Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.

BOVRIL.—The report of the directors for the year 1898 shows net profit for the year 146,486*l.*, as against 144,941*l.*

for twelve of the thirteen months dealt with in the previous accounts. It is stated that the sales of Bovril have increased in greater ratio than the profits, the continued high cost of raw material and "other abnormal expenses" accounting for this circumstance.

KODAK (LIMITED).—At the statutory meeting of the shareholders of this Company Sir James Pindar, the Chairman, stated that since the formation of the company the business showed an increase, and the profits for 1898 were 230,000*l.* against 185,232*l.* in 1897, apart from 98 per cent. of the profits of the American Company from October 1, 1898. It was proposed to pay the dividends quarterly, and the first would be paid on April 1.

AMALGAMATIONS.—Sunlight soap and Brooke's soap (the monkey brand) are amalgamating. Lever Brothers (Limited), the proprietors of the Sunlight, have a capital of 2,000,000*l.*, and pay 10 and 12½ per cent. on the ordinary shares. Benjamin Brooke & Co., the proprietors of the Monkey, have a capital of 250,000*l.*, and have been paying 10 per cent.—It is reported that Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa (Limited) have acquired the business of Pharina (Limited), which was registered in September, 1897, with a capital of 35,000*l.*, to acquire (1) the business of flour merchants and (2) the proprietary articles known as Dr. Tibbles' banana food, banana-food biscuits, and malted flour.

## Spectacle-makers' Company.

THE revised syllabus of the optical examination has just been issued. The following are the principal alterations that have been made:—The recommendation which candidates have to send to the Court for approval is required to be signed by two well-known persons, either magistrates, medical men, or members of the craft. This is a concession to chemists, who will have no difficulty in getting the signatures of medical men should they intend taking up the examination.

The modified examination is to be abolished after July 1, 1899, but the privilege of this modified examination may be granted in exceptional cases "to masters who have been trading in their own name for at least seven years prior to January 1, 1900."

The syllabus has been divided into two parts, the one part for candidates for the modified examination, and the other part which candidates in the full examination are required to take in addition. "The measurement of conjugate foci" is the only additional clause in visual optics. The list of special subjects, from which candidates may choose any particular one to be examined in, has had added to it one on "Projection Instruments," under which heading come optical lanterns, projection of spectra, polarised light. The handbook recommended in this subject is "The Optical Lantern," by L. Wright.

Candidates from the country will have it arranged, if so desired, that the *viva-voce* and written examination may take place on the same day.

"Ladies are not eligible" is a new provision, which we were rather surprised to find, as the tendency in these days is rather the reverse, and the company have already examined and granted their diploma to one lady.

The fees are increased to 3*l.* 3*s.* and 5*l.* 5*s.*, according to whether the candidate enters by servitude, patrimony, or redemption. The difference in the stamp-duty (1*l.* or 3*l.*) being the cause of the varying amount. There is a note that candidates who were unsuccessful at the last examination and those who have sent in their applications before January 1, 1899, will be charged at the old fees (2*l.* 10*s.* or 4*l.* 10*s.*).

The next examination is to be held on March 1, 2, and 3, and entries must be made before February 14.

Colonel T. Davis Sewell (the Clerk), Guildhall, E.C., will forward copies of the revised syllabus on application.

YOUNG DOCTOR: "Did you diagnose his case as appendicitis, or merely the cramps?" Old Doctor: "Cramps. He didn't have money enough for appendicitis."



## Correspondence.

*In writing letters for publication correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer.*

### Notice to Correspondents.

*Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.*

### The Widows' Clause.

SIR,—I quite agree with your editorial remarks regarding the widows' clause. I have never been able to see what this clause has got to do with limited companies. The principles involved in the two cases are radically different. To begin with, when a widow's business is carried on by a qualified man, everything connected with it is under his control. As a qualified man he has been systematically trained to recognise the responsibility which rests upon him in dealing with ingredients upon which may hang the issues of life. He carries on the business with the same conscientious care which he would exercise if it were his own. I may say, incidentally, that I am becoming more and more impressed with the importance of the cultivation of this spirit of responsibility in our qualified men, and it is a sentiment which is bound to enter into the very bones and marrow of all men who have been carefully trained and have qualified themselves for the important duties of pharmacy.

In the case of a limited company everything is different. There is, of course, a qualified man upon the place, but the buying of drugs and the general management of the concern are in most cases undertaken by some unqualified person who is impressed with none of this sense of responsibility which I consider of such vital importance. These men have not got the proper training, and they not only lack a sense of responsibility, but they are too ignorant to know that they lack this sense, and look upon those who are impressed with it as dreamers. Is it not a fact that these unqualified men, who have pressed themselves into our calling, look upon qualified men as hardly able to take care of themselves, let alone business, whilst they never fail to impress upon the public that they are the real up-to-date, smart, go-ahead, pushing, cash chemists? Yet the only difference which exists between us is this—that these men view the drug-business as a money-making affair only, whilst we are trained to view it as a very important and responsible calling, the duties of which must be discharged faithfully and conscientiously. It is all in the training, but you will observe that the widow's business is carried on by a man properly trained to a sense of his responsibility, whilst the limited company is generally managed by a man who has no such training.

Again, I have attempted to show upon several occasions that the State owes us protection because we have fulfilled our part of an agreement with the State by qualifying ourselves. Carried a little further, this principle applies to our widows as well. In the Church it is common for men to provide for their widows by means of a widows' fund. In pharmacy this is not practicable, and I see no reason why we should not be able to provide for our families by having our businesses carried on after we are gone, so long as they are carried on strictly in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Pharmacy Act. Almost every calling is made responsible in some way for its widows and orphans, and I cannot see how pharmacy can discharge its duties to these unfortunates better than by this method. If these men have no better excuse for being in the field of pharmacy than this widows' clause, their position is not enviable. I would not care to seek protection thus behind the skirts of a widow.

Ha! hem! I may say, Mr. Editor, that I do not write the above from any selfish motives. I am not in a feeble state of health myself. I, as a matter of fact, weigh 14 stone, and I have not got a wife, in any case, so I would not leave a widow, even if I did die.

Dumfries, January 30.

JAMES REID.

### Dispensing in Doctors' Surgeries.

SIR,—Perhaps it would not be out of place at this time, now that the above question is before your readers, to ask:—"What of those who hold the Apothecaries' Assistants' Certificate? Is not this examination especially intended for those who wish to qualify to dispense for doctors? I do not know of a single instance where anyone holding the above certificate has proved unworthy of it; and yet it seems to me that we are considered unworthy to be included in the list of those qualified to act in a capacity for which an examination was especially created.

Yours faithfully,

APOTHECARIES' HALL (173/22).

SIR,—It is not surprising that chemists should be up in arms about the terrible Heaton Norris morphine misadventure, if only for the fact that few of the general public know that an unqualified dispenser was the unhappy individual who dispensed it. Not that I think any qualification or poisons regulations will ever prevent mistakes, or do away with determined suicides. They have, however, the advantage of guaranteeing that the dispenser, or retailer, is fully cognisant, in every particular, of what he is handling, and thus does not act in sheer ignorance.

In discussing this important matter in the columns of your respected Journal, I certainly think it advisable that it be done in a calm and deliberate manner, with as much regard as possible for the feelings of the individual who is the cause of it; and especially for the medical profession with whom we have so much in common. This brings me to the letter of "An ex-Doctor's Dispenser." It seems to me a pity that he should go out of his way to describe his somewhat unique experience, whilst dealing with a man who evidently was not aware of the dignity of his calling, or his duty to suffering humanity. Such individual experiences will not help us in the least, but only tend to widen the gulf which exists between two professions, and that is most undesirable during a discussion of this nature. We have quite sufficient evidence to show that dispensing is done by incompetent people, and also evidence to prove the necessity of such work being placed in the hands of those who have been specially trained and qualified for the purpose. We were created for the dispensing and retailing of poisons, and it is a great hardship when we are prepared with qualifications and capital to embark in that interesting occupation, to find in many cases a twentieth part of our time sufficient to do all that is demanded of us.

Now, it is no use calling the doctors hard names because they do their own dispensing. Many of them are the victims of circumstances, and suffer as much as the chemist from competition and overcrowding; hence, as in our case, they find they cannot all have practices in fashionable Belgravia, consequently, as with us, are forced to take up a position among the poor, and carry on their work as well as circumstances will allow. As far as my experience goes with this class, and I may say it is somewhat extensive, I have always found them behave in a strictly honourable way to all who came to consult them. Of course, as in every calling in life, not forgetting our own, the inevitable black sheep are there, and no Act of Parliament will ever do away with them.

Medical men may do wrong in dispensing their medicines in more ways than one; but I cannot forget some of the blunders in the treatment of diseases it is quite possible for the chemists and their assistants to make.

As for a remedy, in order that the public may have their medicines dispensed by qualified individuals only, I fear there is little hope as the law stands. Doctors will not readily give up what they consider they have a perfect right to do, and which they did long before the chemist came into existence. The first thought which must flash across the mind is that the doctor should prescribe, and the chemist dispense the prescription. To this there are certain objections; but in a good practice it might be done without any exception, with or without an arrangement with the chemist. When, however, the lower element seek medical advice they are able to obtain it, and with medicine, for the small sum of 1s., or even less. I mention this sum because I know of many whom I consider to be public benefactors by giving poor people this opportunity of obtaining honest treatment, as I know to be the case, and for so small a reward. Obviously, in such cases it is not possible to make



any arrangement with the chemist, nor does it pay to engage qualified dispensers, and, when you consider the mere handful of drugs most doctors use, they naturally fail to see the necessity of engaging such men for, probably to them, so simple an office. It is quite different in a pharmacy where it is just possible to have prescriptions from any of the 40,000 medical men who are capable of writing them. There it is imperative that skilled labour be employed.

I am quite at a loss to find a way out of this difficulty. I certainly think all medicines should be dispensed by qualified men, but in order to carry this out, it would mean an entire change in the way in which medical men are allowed to work their practices, also in the system of medical relief. It would be necessary that the Medical Council fix a minimum fee which a doctor can take for his advice, and with certain restrictions, that he be not allowed to dispense without qualified assistance, &c. Those who cannot afford to pay the minimum fee must be attended to by medical men appointed by the local authorities, and be allowed to receive their medicines at the common centre; but such a step is highly improbable.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

London.

GEORGE ROE.

Mr. F. W. Vasey, chemist, 38 Oxford Street, Reading, sends us a copy of a letter he has sent to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

#### Pepsin in Mixtures.

SIR,—Mr. Nicholson, in the note in *C. & D.*, January 21, refers to a pepsin-mixture reported on in your issue of December 10, 1898. I found that the mixture clotted; Mr. Nicholson has not found this happen with any of the pepsins he used. It is well known to dispensers whose experience extends back a few years that the ordinary "pepsin porci," obtained and generally used before the present Pharmacopœia, required considerable care in its manipulation in order to make a presentable mixture. As I pointed out, the pepsin used by myself was pepsin B.P. 1885. Since the introduction of the American pepsins, which are many times stronger than the B.P. 1885 pepsin, probably these stronger pepsins have been diluted and in many cases used in this country, and no doubt these mixtures are more easily dispensed than the old B.P. pepsin.

Grassendale.

Faithfully yours,  
T. S. WOKES.

#### Another Weapon against the Companies.

SIR,—We have lately decided not to give assistants references to limited companies, nor to engage any assistant who has been in their employ.

We commend this plan to all chemists, and think, if generally adopted, it would not only considerably hamper the hands of "the parasites," but would be a distinct kindness to assistants, many of whom fail to see that these businesses could not be conducted without their help, nor that their existence makes it almost impossible for them ever to enjoy the ownership of practices of their own.

Reading, January 27.

J. CROSS & Co.

#### Appreciation.

SIR,—I am delighted with your paper, and get more valuable information from one copy than I used to get from a whole year's issue of another trade-paper with a high-sounding name.

Yours sincerely,

B. J. (275/35.)

#### Information Wanted.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

168/10. Makers of Laine's gelatin finings.

29/76. Hyland's chloride of gold: where obtainable?

169/46. Manufacturers of alumino-ferric slabs as used for sewage-treatment.

\* We regret that we are compelled to hold over several letters and a number of replies to correspondents.

## Trade Report.

The prices quoted below are the bottom prices obtained for bulk quantities by importers and manufacturers, who do not supply retailers. They are in many cases exclusive of various charges.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: February 2.

THIS has been a week of excellent business in Mincing Lane and on 'Change, with a boom here and there. Apart from speculative demand for several leading staples, there is more inquiry all round, buying for consumption is good, and better values are being obtained. The articles which have caused most excitement this week are:—

CAMPHOR.—Heavy buying of crude at 5s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt. advance.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Business done at 35s., and 40s. to 50s. wanted.

CINCHONA.—Java shipments about half those of December, and offerings at next Amsterdam auction about half; consequent excitement in quinine, which is 2d. per oz. dearer in second hands.

COCAINE.—Scarcity of crude and speculative buying have raised the manufacturers' price 1s.

IPCACUANHA.—For Rio 13s. 6d. per lb. has been paid privately. MERCURIALS have gone up 1d. per lb., following quicksilver, which is 5s. per bottle dearer.

OPIMUM.—Dearer in Smyrna, but no change here.

SENNA.—Large purchases for American account, and this market almost bare of stock.

These notes are written before the drug-auctions are completed, but they are so small this week that they can affect matters little. The following is a summarised statement of the more important changes:—

Higher	Firmer	Lower
Benzoin (Sumatra)	Acid, tartaric	Benzols
Camphor	Cinchona	Cardamoms
Cascara sagrada	Oil, peppermint	Colocynth
Cascarilla	Opium	Copaiba
Cocaine		Gentian
Copper sulphate		Pot. bichrom.
Croton-seed		Oil, turpentine
Gum tragacanth		Soda bichrom.
Indigo		
Ipecacuanha		
Mercurials		
Quicksilver		
Quinine		
Senna		
Turmeric		

Amongst the week's arrivals up to Wednesday were:—

Buchu, 7 packages; camphor, 96 piculs; cardamoms, 53 cases; chamomile flowers, 14 bales; chiretta, 23 bales; cocculus indicus, 44 packages; galangal, 134; gentian, 5; Rio ipecacuanha, 1; nux vomica, 267; castor oil, 1,128 barrels eucalyptus oil, 29 packages; opium, 50; quillaia, 209 rhubarb, 11. There have been no arrivals of much importance in Hamburg, except 40 packages of cascarrilla.

#### Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, February 2, 12 46 P.M.—Camphor is quieter in tone, the price now being 340m. per 100 kilos. for refined. Lycepodium is steady at 240m. per 100 kilos, while the price to-day for quinine is 29m. per kilo. There is a firm market for turpentine, 66m. per 100 kilos. being the prevailing quotation.

NEW YORK, February 2, 3 28 P.M.—Business proceeded steadily without much change, except that a few articles are going higher, 43c. per lb. being to-day's prices for camphor, 37c. for citric acid, and \$4.35 per oz. the latest quotation for codeine. On the other hand morphine salts have gone down



10c. per oz. Truxillo coca-leaves at 18c. per lb. and lycopodium 30c. are higher values. Rio ipecacuanha is steady at \$3.25 per lb.

SMYRNA, February 1, 2.50 P.M.:—An advance of 2*l*. per lb. has taken place on this market, and the market is very firm. The sales amount to 30 cases current talequale.

### Java Quinine.

In the article on Java quinine in our last issue we mentioned that most of the London deliveries have been re-shipped to New York. This is a very common rumour, but Messrs. Brookes & Green, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C., through whose hands all the Java quinine passes, assure us that it is quite groundless, and, as a matter of fact, not 5 per cent. of the parcels landed in London have been reshipped. It is taken by English buyers for English consumption.

### Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for market-centres other than London.]

There has been a considerable improvement in the heavy-chemical market both on the Clyde and the Tyne, and reports from other centres are also more encouraging. A firm tone all round is the prevailing feature, with more business passing. The main changes to be reported are a sharp advance in sulphate of copper since last quoted, and a firmer tone in caustic soda and arsenic. Benzols are weak, and bichromates of potash and soda lower.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder continues in good demand at unchanged values, but its tendency is firmer. Caustic soda is steady, and there seems every probability of higher prices ruling. Saltcake is a shade easier, but price is maintained at 28*s*. to 29*s*. per ton on rails in bulk. Ammonia alkali firm, and moving well, and same remarks apply to soda crystals. Yellow prussiate of potash very firm; best Lancashire makes are a shade higher, at 7*d*. to 7½*d*. Chlorates are moving well at unchanged figures.

BICHROMATE OF POTASH.—Lower. For English and Scotch deliveries 3½*d*. per lb., less 6 per cent. Export unchanged, at 3½*d*. net, f.o.b. Glasgow.

BICHROMATE OF SODA.—Lower. For English and Scotch deliveries 2½*d*. per lb., less 6 per cent. Export unchanged, at 2½*d*. per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow.

ARSENIC.—Firm, at 17*l*. to 17½*l*. 10*s*. per ton Garston.

ZINC SULPHATE, 6*l*. 15*s*., and chloride solution, 7*l*. 3*s*. 9*d*. per ton.

### Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, February 1.

CASTOR OIL.—Still firm, 9,000 cases seconds Calcutta being held for 3½*d*. to 3¾*d*., and first pressure French has hardened during the week, 3*d*. being the spot price and more for arrival. Madras good seconds in cases is held for 3*d*.

BEEFWAX.—Rather more arrivals, but the market is steady at late prices, and Chilian is held for 6*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. to 7*l*. 10*s*. per cwt., as in quality.

KOLA-NUTS.—There has been a sale at 1½*d*. to 2*d*. for good.

HONEYS continue to move off steadily, and sales are reported of Chilian, Pile I, at 25*s*. and Peruvian X. at 28*s*. A parcel of Mexican was offered at auction, but no bids were forthcoming; 23*s*. per cwt. was asked by owners.

AFRICAN GINGER.—In an improving position, some lots being withdrawn from the market, and the remaining lots being held for 19*s*. 6*d*. to 20*s*. per cwt.

QUILLATA-BARK.—Slightly easier at 16*l*. 10*s*. to 17*l*. per ton, ex quay and store.

GUM ACACIA.—Sales of good medium hard sorts at 72*s*. 6*d*., while the balance of the parcel is held for 70*s*. per cwt.

CALABAR-BEANS.—One bag offered at auction proved to be spurious, being the familiar "sea-beans" (*Mucuna pruriens*).

### German Drug-market.

Hamburg, January 31.

Business generally is improving, and there is more doing in drugs. In the subjoined I record the more important business of the week:—

BALSAM, TOLU.—Lower, at 265*m*. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) was excited and showed much speculation, especially for forward delivery. Many firms, outside the drug-market, are speculating in camphor now, and 350*m*. per 100 kilos. has been paid for July-August delivery. The refiners consequently raised their prices to-day to 350*m*. per 100 kilos. for spot delivery.

CASCARA SAGRADA remains firm at 48*m*. per 100 kilos.

COCURANDU-GO-BARK.—Scarce and firmly held at 75*m*. per 100 kilos.

COCO-LEAVES are firm at 225*m*. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT OF RYE is easier and more offering; to-day's quotation 200*m*. to 190*m*. per 100 kilos.

GALANGAL is quieter at 40*m*. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA (Rio) is very scarce, and hardly offering at all.

LYCOPodium is very firm and dearer; Russia asks 237½*m*. to 240*m*. per 100 kilos., and predicts higher prices.

QUININE is in better demand, and second sellers now ask 29*m*. per kilo.

CITRIC ACID is firm and rapidly advancing in accordance with the English market; to-day's quotation is 285*m*. per 100 kilos.

### American Market.

New York, January 24.

Business continues generally satisfactory, but mostly of a jobbing character. The consuming demand is excellent.

ACID, CITRIC.—Further advanced to 36c. to 36½c. in barrels.

ATROPINE.—Stronger, consequent on the scarcity of belladonna, and quotations are firm at \$4.95 to \$5 per lb. for sulphate.

BALSAMS are easier. Central American copaiba is offered at 36c. to 38c. per lb., figures which can be shaded for round lots. Tolu is 32c. to 34c., Peru \$1.90 to \$1.95, and Canada fir at \$1.70 to \$1.75.

BORAX AND BORIC ACIDS are firm at the recent advance, and business is brisk in view of the probability of further advances consequent on the consolidation of manufacturers. Borax is quoted 7½c. to 7¾c. per lb., and boric acid at 10c. to 11c. for crystals, and 10½c. to 11½c. for powdered.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian is easier owing to new arrivals; 42½c. per lb. will buy. The market is bare of Chinese, and quotations are nominal at 45c.

CAMPHOR is in improved demand, and prices are strong. Stocks are light, and further advances are anticipated; at present 38c. will buy.

ALOE, CURACAO.—Steadily held at 4c. to 4½c., but little business is passing.

IPECACUANHA is slightly higher, in sympathy with conditions abroad. Quotations are now \$2.50 to \$2.60. The demand is light.

MENTHOL is slowly advancing in view of diminishing stocks. At present the lowest quotation is \$2.40.

OPUM is fairly steady, but business is light, and there are no developments of interest. Holders quote \$3.27½ to \$3.30.

PEPPERMINT OIL is easier, and quotations show a decline to 80c. to 90c. for Western, and 90c. to \$1.05 for New York, according to quantity.

SASSAFRAS OIL is in good demand, and firm at 34c. to 36c. for natural.

SUGAR OF MILK is in excellent demand, and active business is reported. Prices are unchanged at 8c. to 9c. per lb. for powdered and 13c. to 14c. for crystals.

Wahoo BARK (EUONYMUS).—The root-bark is very scarce and higher prices are now asked; 16c. is the lowest quotation for prime.

### London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC.—Since the advance (noted in our Supplement last week) to 1*s*. 4*d*. per lb. the market has quieted down a little, and makers are not willing sellers. Second-hand holders have sold at 1*s*. 3½*d*., and that is the lowest quotation. The juice-market vacillates, 17*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. per pipe being the nominal quotation, but holders are willing to take less, and offers have been made in the neighbourhood of 16*l*.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Firm at 1*s*. 0½*d*. per lb. for foreign crystals, at which figure a large business has been done. English unchanged at 1*s*. 1*d*.

CAMPHOR.—Advancing daily. Since our last report about 3,000 piculs of Chinese and Japanese crude have changed hands at rising rates. Chinese touched 112*s*. 6*d*., c.i.f., February-March shipment, on Friday, and 115*s*. to 116*s*., c.i.f., February-April, by Saturday, and on Monday and Tuesday 117*s*. 6*d*. to 118*s* were paid on the latter terms. Japanese reached 120*s*. per cwt., c.i.f., February-March steamer, at the end of last week, and has since advanced to 125*s* and 126*s*. 6*d*., according to shipment, 127*s*. 6*d*. now being wanted. The forward offerings are now limited. The market for refined is firm out unchanged, although German camphor is selling in Hamburg higher (350*m*. per 100 kilos.) than it is here (1*s*. 5½*d*). An advance is expected.

Before he died the late Colonel North bought up three years' supply of the world's camphor. This immense stock, after being held by his executors for a considerable time, has now changed



hands.—*Daily Chronicle*. [Has been changing hands and is now cleared, would have been a better way of putting it.]

According to the U.S. consul at Yokohama, the production of camphor in Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Oita, and Wakayama prefectures, which amounted to 4,000,000 kin (1 kin =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb.) in 1894 and 1895, the price being quoted at from 90 to 100 yen per picul (133 lbs.), has been considerably reduced of late. The output up to June 30, 1898, only amounted to 1,200,000 kin, the decline being evidently due to the growing dearth of camphor-trees, while the rate of wages and the expense of manufacture in general have been greatly increased. Under these circumstances, most of the local manufacturers suspended work and abandoned the field almost entirely to the Formosan product.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Booming. The highest prices paid have been 34s. to 35s. per cwt. for new and old bark. Prices varying from 40s. to 50s. are now asked, the latter figure being somewhat sportive, if not prophetic.

COCAINE.—Up to yesterday the market was lifeless, with some quiet buying in anticipation of a rise, and consequent upon reports that there is little more crude cocaine coming forward from South America this season. During January over 100 kilograms of the crude product were sold in Hamburg at prices which the buyers declined to give in December. The abundant second-hand holdings in this market, and sales at 10s. from second-hands, have prevented any response to the continental tone, but it came yesterday, when one maker advanced his price by 1s. to 11s. 9d., and the others are for the moment not selling. There are second-hand sellers at half a guinea.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Again dearer, the lowest price for good brands on the spot being 23l. per ton. Anchor brand is 23l. 10s., and Liverpool 23l. 10s.

EUONYMUS (WAHOO).—Root bark is reported very scarce, and holders of the limited stock have advanced the quotation to 8d. per lb. on the spot.

GALLS.—Unchanged, with small sales of Persian blue at full values; holders of spot parcels are very firm, and for forward delivery prices up to 60s. are asked.

GLYCERIN.—The London market remains very firm but unchanged. German makers are reported to have raised their prices in Berlin by 10m. per 100 kilos. for the 1230 quality, and 6m. to 8m. for the lower grades. It is thought that this advance is not likely to influence the market at present, as there is a large supply of cheaper qualities on hand.

MERCURIALS.—Consequent upon the advance in quicksilver manufacturers have raised their list-prices to the following rates:—Calomel, 2s. 10d. per lb.; corrosive sublimate, 2s. 6d. per lb.; red precipitate, 3s. 2d. per lb.; and white precipitate, 3s. 3d. per lb. Usual reductions for more than 1 cwt.

OIL, COD-LIVER, is in more inquiry this week, and one agent reports a fair business in 1898 Lofoten oil at 62s. 6d. to 65s. per barrel, and elsewhere 60s. is wanted. The new season's oil is offered at prices ranging from 65s. c.i.f. to 75s. spot per barrel, the latter being for a brand which was sold last week at 77s. 6d. on the spot.

BERGEN, January 28.—Our market still remains inactive and dull. The new fishing has, as yet, made no great progress, owing to the prevailing stormy weather; the fish, however, are reported to be large in size, and the livers fat. Best Lofoten non-congealing medicinal oil of this year's catch can be had at 60s. per barrel, f.o.b., while 1898 oil is held for 58s. The exports from Bergen up to date have been 517 barrels, against 562 for the corresponding period of 1898.

OPIUM.—The market is generally easier for almost all descriptions, and a good business has been done in manufacturing kinds mostly, and for fine Turkey druggists 9s. 3d. per lb. has been paid on the spot.

SMYRNA, January 20.—The commercial journal *L'Impartial*, the acknowledged organ of the large exporters, professes surprise at the great fall in opium, brought about by the financial position of holders. A special agent of great experience was recently sent from Constantinople to Asia Minor on a mission of inspection, which lasted a month. He has just arrived at Smyrna, and gives a lamentable account of the state of affairs. The deficit in the returns from the crops is estimated by him at T.L. 700,000. 1,530,000l., but in view of the natural riches of Asia Minor he thinks one good year would suffice to restore the balance. The present temperature is favourable to agriculture. This week the transactions consist of some 20 cases current talequale and Karahissar at the parity of 8s. 3d. to 8s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f.

European ports. There are no speculators on the market at the moment. Arrivals, 1,314 cases, against 3,223 cases last year.

SMYRNA, January 28.—The opium market has been again active with American purchases. The sales in all amount to 120 cases, 100 of which are for the United States, and the balance for England and the Continent. The prices paid were 8s. 4d. for current and 8s. 5d. for current talequale. The market closes firm, with many unfulfilled orders which will have to be executed. It is our opinion that for the present we have reached bottom prices, and soon, when the frost sets in, we shall have a reaction and higher prices ruling.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 27.—The market maintains its steady tone, and opium is firmly held at the equivalent of 8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d. per lb., f.o.b., for druggists' grades, but prices are more or less nominal, as there are few or no sellers at these figures. Sales for the past week amount to 40 cases, at 8s. 3d., f.o.b. Owing to the small stocks it is not expected that there will be any recession in prices between now and the appearance of the new crop.

PHENACETIN.—Very quiet, at 5s. 6d. per lb. for Bayer's brand in bulk packages. Other makes are obtainable in second hand at 3s. 6d. per lb.

QUININE.—As soon as the declarations for the next cinchona-sales in Amsterdam became known inquiry for quinine was stimulated, and the cabled advices regarding the shipments from Java in January have hastened buying, the upward movement being more decided than has been observed for three or four months. Manufacturers did a large business last week with consumers on the basis of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. for German sulphate, and 1s. per oz. for Howards' in bulk quantities. This week the buying has been in second hand holdings. On Tuesday 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. was paid for spot stuff, and 11d. for June delivery, makers also requiring 11d. for immediate booking. On Wednesday up to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. was paid for B. & S. on the spot, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for May delivery. Auerbach selling at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 11d. Altogether between 40,000 and 50,000 oz. changed hands yesterday. To-day the speculative buying has continued vigorously, all odd lots obtainable being scraped together, and transactions to the extent of 100,000 oz. are believed to have been done. Buying commenced at 11d. spot for most German brands, and gradually rose to 1s. and 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the highest price touched being 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for May delivery. Most makers have stopped selling, and there is a feeling that they are now disposed to move upwards. In auction 11d. was paid for 1,000 ozs. of Imperial brand, and the rest of the parcel was bought in at this figure. The Gold and Silver brand was limited at 1s., and B. & S. was bought in at 1s. 1d. per oz. For Java quinine 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. is the price asked this evening. We deal in an earlier paragraph with the cinchona statistics which have caused this movement; but here we may mention that in January, 1893, the Java shipments were 1,000,000 lbs.

QUICKSILVER.—Several thousand bottles were sold on the first two days of the week at 8l. by the importers, and 7l. 19s. in second-hands, but late on Tuesday evening the importers advanced their price to 8l. 5s.; and second-hands have followed with 8l. 4s., at which the market is firm.

SAFFRON.—Values are well maintained in the importers hands at 44s. per lb. for the best Valencia, but sales have been made this week at 42s. in second-hands, and 37s. 6d. for second quality on the spot.

SHELLAC.—Dearer. At the close of last week a moderate business was done (some 1,500 cases), including second orange TN, at 67s. on the spot, February-April steamer shipment at 66s., and March-May delivery at 66s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Since then the demand has continued at dearer rates, AC garnet being sold at 65s. per cwt. for February-April shipment.

SPICES.—There has been a good business this week. Cochin ginger, pepper, and cloves have been in request and are dearer. At auction on Wednesday good washed rough Cochin Ginger, new crop, sold at 29s. 6d. per cwt.; B cut at 63s.; small native cut at 38s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt. Japan firmly held for 20s., with business doing privately at the price; offers of new crop come at 21s., c.i.f. terms. Jamaica all bought in. Zanzibar Cloves are a fraction dearer, with sales of March-May delivery at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.; the parcel offered at sale was bought in. New crop Penang partly sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mace and Nutmegs quiet, but rather firmer. Pimento steady, but quiet at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for fair, and at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.



per lb. for ordinary. *Cinnamon* sold at  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. for featherings, quillings, and pieces. Singapore black *Pepper* sold at  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb.; and to arrive at  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  for March-May steamer. Penang white brought  $7\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb.

**SULPHONAL.**—Very quiet at 16s. 6d. per lb. for 10 lb parcels from manufacturers. There is still some available in second-hands at 14s. per lb., and while such lots are floating about makers find it difficult to make progress.

**TURMERIC.**—Madras fine finger is again dearer, business having been done at 37s. 6d. per cwt. Bengal and Chinese quiet at 18s. 6d. to 19s. and 21s. per cwt. respectively.

### London Drug-auctions.

The following is a statement of the goods offered and sold publicly to-day. The numbers indicate original packages:—

Offered		Sold	
Aloes, Cape .....	18 ... 0	Kamala .....	6 ... 0
Curacao .....	1122 ... 1122	Kino .....	14 ... 0
Ambergris .....	7 ... 3	Kola-nuts .....	28 ... 1
Aniseed .....	137 ... 0	Lavender-flowers ..	81 ... 0
Annatto-paste .....	60 ... 0	Lime-juice .....	12 ... 0
Annatto-seed .....	57 ... 1	Liquorice-juice .....	5 ... 0
Araroba .....	12 ... 0	Marking-nuts .....	15 ... 0
Argol .....	54 ... 0	Musk .....	9 ... 0
Asafoetida .....	45 ... 1	seeds .....	2 ... 0
Balsam, Canada ...	6 ... 0	Myrrh .....	33 ... 0
Copaiba .....	70 ... 70	Nux vomica .....	43 ... 0
Peru .....	4 ... 4	Oil, ajowan .....	3 ... 0
Tolu .....	5 ... 0	anise (star) .....	3 ... 0
Bay-rum .....	2 ... 0	bay .....	4 ... 0
Belladonna-root ...	3 ... 0	bergamot .....	7 ... 0
Benzoïn (various) ..	306 ... 131	castor .....	258 ... 0
Buchu .....	26 ... 6	cinnamon .....	16 ... 0
Calumba .....	385 ... 321	citronella .....	4 ... 3
Canella alba .....	5 ... 2	eucalyptus .....	10 ... 0
Cannabis indica ...	96 ... 10	lemon .....	19 ... 0
Cardamoms .....	280 ... 88	lemongrass .....	10 ... 0
Cascarilla .....	27 ... 27	lime .....	7 ... 0
Cashew-nuts .....	2 ... 0	peppermint .....	6 ... 0
Cevadilla-seed .....	1 ... 0	rose (Bombay) ...	27 ... 2
Chiretta .....	33 ... 0	sandalwood .....	2 ... 0
Cinchona .....	123 ... 38	sassafras .....	1 ... 0
Coca-leaves .....	13 ... 8	wintergreen .....	1 ... 0
Colocynth .....	15 ... 10	Orange-peel .....	33 ... 0
Croton-seed .....	27 ... 15	Orris-root .....	8 ... 8
Cubebs .....	114 ... 20	Pelletory-root .....	1 ... 1
Cuscut .....	93 ... 0	Quassia-powder ...	3 ... 0
Cutch, Borneo .....	20 ... 0	Quinine .....	13 ... 2
Cuttlefish-bone ...	52 ... 52	Rhatany .....	6 ... 0
Dragon's-blood ...	29 ... 2	Rhubarb .....	127 ... 28
Ergot of rye .....	66 ... 0	Sarsaparilla .....	50 ... 27
Galangal .....	6 ... 1	Scammonium .....	2 ... 0
Gentian .....	110 ... 26	Senna, Tinnevely ..	321 ... 295
Gum ammoniacum ...	4 ... 0	Soy .....	50 ... 0
arabic .....	41 ... 7	Squills .....	26 ... 11
elemi .....	29 ... 0	Sticklac .....	55 ... 0
grass-tree .....	17 ... 0	Tamarinds .....	22 ... 0
guaiacum .....	5 ... 5	Tonka-beans .....	14 ... 0
sandarac .....	12 ... 2	Vanilla .....	131 ... 4
Honey .....	190 ... 0	Vermilion .....	2 ... 0
Ipecacuanha (Cart.)	21 ... 3	Wax (bees') .....	186 ... 33
Ipecacuanha (Rio) ..	20 ... 0	Japan .....	50 ... 50
Jalap .....	16 ... 0		

**ALOES.**—In small supply. For a parcel of good hard bright Cape 23s. 6d. was refused. A parcel of good livery Curacao in gourds sold at 30s., and capey ditto at 18s. 6d. per cwt. Another lot of 10 boxes dull brown Curacao, offered without reserve, sold at 12l. 6d. per cwt.

**AMBERGRIS.**—The best lot offered was limited at 80s. per oz., no bid being made. A tin, catalogued as "fine irragrant grey," was sold at 65s., "mixed pieces" at 50s., "black undeveloped" 29s. per oz. Another tin of heavy dark was bought in at 45s.

**ANNATTO SEEDS.**—Good bright East Indian were bought in at 3d. to 4d. per lb., and for a bag of first-class sea-damaged  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  was paid.

**ASAFOETIDA.**—In good supply, but without demand. The heavy sales in auction a fortnight ago appears to have supplied buyers for the time being. The only sale was a case of medium grey and dry block, slightly pinky, at 50s. per cwt.

**BALSAM COPAIBA.**—Lower. A parcel of 65 tons from Bahia, consisting mostly of thick unfiltered of poor odour, sold at 1s. 4d. per lb., which makes a decline of about 1d.

**BALSAM TOLU.**—Fair to good genuine from Savanilla was bought in at 3s. per lb.

**BENZOIN.**—In Amsterdam last week good to fine seconds sold at the rate of 6l. 13s. 6d. to 7l. 15s. 6d. per cwt.; fair seconds, at 5l. 2s. 6d. to 6l. 2s. 6d.; and common, at 60s. The offerings here to-day were varied, and included a fine lot of Sumatra firsts such as is rarely seen on this market, the gum being loosely agglutinated white tears, without packing, and of full aroma. In auction there was good competition for the fine lot, and it sold at 11l. 2s. 6d. For fair seconds, with small to medium pale almonds, 8l. 15s. paid; and ordinary seconds realised 6l. 5s. to 6l. 15s. Siam was in poor request, the only parcel sold being brown blocky siftings, for which 45s. was paid (without reserve); and 49s. was paid for dark-brown block. Penang, fair glassy, sold at 55s. to 57s. 6d.; and fair Palembang sold out at 41s.

**CALUMBA.**—In good demand at unchanged rates. Ordinary bold dull root sold at 10s. to 12s., and fair rough washed, but wormy at 9s. to 9s. 6d. and damages at 8s. Another parcel of small native washed realised 11s. to 12s. per cwt., and for clean unwashed sorts 16s. was paid.

**CANELLA ALBA.**—For a parcel of fair medium colour 35s. per cwt. was paid.

**CANNABIS INDICA.**—Bold greyish-green tops were limited at 6d. per lb., at which figures sales are reported privately, and a lot of dry tops of new crop sold at  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb.

**CARDAMOMS.**—Easier, and fine qualities absent. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon Mysore: Bold good bright pale, 3s. 11d. to 4s.; medium ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; medium to bold brown round, 2s. 4d.; brown medium longs, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; small ditto, 2s. 6d.; spotty ditto, 2s.; splits and pickings, 1s. 10d.; and small to medium round (Mangalore character), 2s. 11d. Ceylon Malabars: Medium brown, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; fine pale ditto, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 8d.; and poor and small fruit, 1s. 6d. Native wild longs sold at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. Seeds: Brown, full flavour, 2s. 10d.; and grey and mixed kinds, 2s. 9d. to 3s. The Ceylon exports of cardamoms from January 1 to December 31 were:—

	1898	1897	1896	1895
Lbs. ...	531,473	532,830	452,595	374,635

Our mail advices from India confirm the announcement which we made a few weeks ago regarding a rise in values there.

**CASCARILLA.**—Dearer. In auction fine bold silvery quill sold with good competition at the high figure of 65s. per cwt.; small silvery but stringy at 35s., and ordinary small papery at 30s. Siftings realised 22s. 6d. per cwt. subject and oil damaged 16s.

**CINCHONA.**—In auction  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. was paid for mixed hybrid bark from Java, and  $6\frac{1}{2}d.$  for a rusty-red bark lying at a private warehouse. Crown bark was not in demand, and the yellow bark catalogued had been sold privately. Cartagena and Madras bark was taken out, and for two bales of badly-damaged Guayaquil red bark 2s. was paid.

The exports of cinchona from Java during January amount to 605,000 lbs. (Eng.) against 1,119,800 lbs. in December.

The exports from Ceylon for the twelve months ending December 31 were:—

	1898	1897	1896	1895
Lbs. ...	975,784	653,346	1,309,560	921,085

The auctions to be held in Amsterdam on February 16 will consist of 428 cases and 327 bales pharmaceutical bark, and 3,734 bales manufacturing bark, weighing altogether 400,835 kilos. The stock in first hands on January 24 consisted of 2,670 packages Government, and 5,204 packages private bark, including the quantity to be offered at the above auctions. Of the remainders from last auction we hear that 215 bales have since been disposed of, this representing about 26,000 oz. quinine sulphate.

**COCA LEAVES.**—Broken Huanuco leaves sold without reserve at 5d. per lb., and for the best lot of another parcel  $7\frac{1}{2}d.$  was bid and refused.

**COLOCYNTH.**—Lower in auction. Small to medium pale whole Turkey pulp realised 10d. to  $10\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb., and medium broken, part country damaged, sold at 8d.; another lot of



second-class damaged brought  $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ , and sea-damaged  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. Privately sales of Turkey have been made at  $11d.$  per lb.

OROTON-SEED slightly dearer, good medium Ceylon selling at  $71s.$  to  $72s.$ , and inferior at  $56s.$ , subject; for a parcel of fair Japanese  $57s. 6d.$  per cwt. was bid and refused, the lot being bought in at  $75s.$  per cwt.

CUBES.—Lower in auction, when  $23s.$  per cwt. was accepted for fair medium sifted berries. Two other parcels were bought in at  $25s.$  per cwt.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE.—Unchanged. Medium to bold dull and broken bone selling at  $2\frac{3}{4}d.$  per lb., and for a parcel of ten mats small to medium white  $1\frac{3}{4}d.$  was paid.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Quiet. Really fine resin is still wanted. One parcel of fine-looking lump offered was deceptive on account of damp brightening the colour. What sold to-day consisted of seedy lump of poor colour at  $4l. 7s. 6d.$  to  $5l.$  per cwt. For small to bold lump of fair colour  $12l.$  was the buying-in price.

GALANGAL.—For fair quality  $26s.$  per cwt. was paid in auction to-day.

GENTIAN.—Easier rates were accepted to-day—namely,  $16s.$  per cwt. for a parcel catalogued as "from Marseilles." Other lots of bold rough South European were bought in at  $17s.$  to  $18s.$

GUM ARABIC.—In Persian insoluble sorts a fair business has been done at  $21s.$  to  $23s.$  for fine pale small, and siftings  $17s.$  to  $18s.$ ; red sorts at  $20s.$ , and blocks at  $14s.$  to  $15s.$  per cwt.

GUM GUAIACUM.—The only parcel offered to-day consisted of poor resin and part woody, which was cleared at  $2\frac{1}{4}d.$  per lb.

GUM SANDARAC.—Fair yellowish Mogador sold at  $52s.$  per cwt.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—Fourths and lower grades have been in good demand, and sound quality has been disposed of at previous prices. Seconds and thirds are in limited request, but buyers are not willing to pay the high prices asked. Bussorah hog gum has been sold in a small way at  $42s. 6d.$  for second quality. Arrivals have been very small of late, and there is little now on the way, so that the present position does not look like breaking.

HONEY.—Fair white set Californian was bought in at  $40s.$ , and good set white Honolulu at  $24s.$  per cwt.

IPCACUANHA.—At the end of last week Rio changed hands at  $13s.$  and Cartagena at  $9s.$  per lb. By Tuesday Rio had advanced to  $13s. 6d.$  There was a good selection in auction, but there were no buyers, and as  $13s. 6d.$  has been paid privately for Rio, the tendency may be taken as easier, for  $6d.$  less than this figure would have been accepted in auction for sound. A bid of  $13s.$  was refused for fine picked,  $15s.$  being wanted. For bold-picked annulated Cartagena  $9s.$  was paid, and  $8s. 7d.$  for two bales without reserve.

JALAP.—Small Vera Cruz root was limited in auction at  $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ , which is the figure asked privately.

KINO.—Neglected, good small garnet grain from Bombay being held for  $8s.$  per lb.

KOLA.—A bag of dull African sold at  $10d.$  per lb., and for slightly mouldy West Indian the limit was  $4d.$

NUX VOMICA.—For good bold seed, part dull,  $11s.$  was bid and refused,  $14s.$  being the limit; for medium size ditto,  $9s. 6d.$  was bid, and also refused.

OIL, CASTOR.—In auction medicinal Italian was limited at  $4d.$  per lb.; French, of first pressing,  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; East Indian ditto,  $4d.$ ; and second pressing at  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—In auction a parcel of 3 drums sold without reserve and with all faults at  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. Privately business has been done in drums at  $10\frac{3}{4}d.$  to  $11d.$  per lb., c.i.f., for January-April shipment. Tins are quoted at  $1s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.$  on the spot. The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to December 31 were:—

	1898	1897	1896	1895
Lbs.	1,365,917	1,182,867	1,132,141	1,182,255

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Quiet, and no business was done in auction. Platypus brand was limited at  $2s. 2d.$  per lb.

OIL, LEMON.—Prices are hardening owing to advices from the south as to crop shortage. Prices remain at  $3s. 6d.$  to  $4s. 6d.$ , c.i.f. London, for good qualities.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—In auction good quality was bought in at  $3d.$  per oz.

ORRIS.—Florentine dull seconds, offered without reserve, sold at  $23s.$  per cwt. Privately the market is lifeless.

PELLITORY-ROOT.—A bale sold at  $24s.$  per cwt.

RHUBARB.—In somewhat better demand, considering the plentiful supplies. What sold were a few odd lots for which easier rates were accepted. For Canton, good bold fair fracture, round,  $11d.$  to  $1s.$  was paid; small to medium ditto,  $11d.$  per lb.; ditto, part trimming root,  $1s.$  to  $1s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; good bold flat, fair fracture,  $11d.$  per lb.; rough flat of poor fracture,  $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ , subject; common woody round and flat,  $9d.$  to  $10d.$ ; Canton and Shensi mixed, round, fair fracture,  $1s. 3d.$  Shensi, good medium flat, three-quarters pink, one-quarter grey fracture, was bought in at  $1s. 3d.$ ; and for rough pickings  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. was paid. High-dried, fair medium round, good fracture, was bought in at  $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ ,  $6d.$  being refused.

SARSAPARILLA.—Slightly easier, good sound grey Jamaica selling at  $1s. 7d.$  per lb.; first-class damages, at  $1s. 5d.$  to  $1s. 6d.$ , and second-class, at  $1s. 4d.$  Native red Jamaica sold at  $1s.$  to  $1s. 2d.$ , and for good Lima-Jamaica  $1s.$  was bid and refused.

SENNA.—In auction there was good competition, and higher rates were paid considering the quality offered. Tinnevely good bold green leaf sold at  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}d.$  per lb.; medium to bold ditto,  $3d.$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; medium ditto,  $2\frac{1}{4}d.$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ ; medium part brown and yellowish,  $1\frac{3}{4}d.$  to  $2d.$ ; and small spotty brown and damaged,  $1d.$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}d.$  per lb. Pods realised  $1\frac{1}{4}d.$  No Alexandrian offered.

SOY.—Privately  $1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.$  per gallon is asked for good Chinese.

TONCA BEANS.—For medium soft and frosted Angostura  $2s. 6d.$  was bid and refused, the limit being  $2s. 9d.$  per lb.

VANILLA.—Quiet, with no buyers in auction, and for what few tins sold unchanged rates were paid. The following were among the prices paid:—

*Bourbon*.—Common and part mouldy,  $4$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inch,  $17s.$  was bid, and for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6$  inch,  $16s. 6d.$  per lb.

*Tahiti* were all bought in.

*Seychelles*.—Good chocolates,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inch, were limited at  $27s.$  per lb., and for  $7$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inch (good bold),  $21s.$  was paid;  $6$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inch,  $19s. 6d.$

*Ceylon* (poor and mouldy) did not sell.

WAX (BEES').—In small supply, and what sold was at unchanged rates. For Calcutta of fine bleached quality,  $6l. 10s.$  was refused. Italian, fine colour, was limited at  $6l. 10s.$ , and dull at  $5l.$ , dull and poor,  $7l. 5s.$  Madagascar, dark yellow brownish, part earthy, sold at  $6l. 10s.$ , and for Zanzibar, pale yellow,  $5l. 17s. 6d.$  was bid.

WAX, JAPAN.—The only lot catalogued was reported to have been sold privately, although the broker was not certain of the fact. Sales have been made privately at  $31s.$  on the spot.

## Ballads of the Brokers.

### II. THE COMING OF THE BALE.

[On Wednesday, during the inspection of drugs at Crutched Friars warehouse, a solitary bale of Rio ipecac, marked K. & F., and of direct import, was delivered. This was the total shipment.]

There was fever heat in Mincing Lane,

And rage in Crutched Friars,

The brokers sulked, and to sell were fain,

But broadly smiled the buyers;

For the news had spread that the longed-for ship

From Rio had come back

With an orange-pip and a farthing dip,

And one bale of Ipecac.



The Great Man swore, and the Small Man laughed,  
And the Wise Man chirped with glee;  
The Bears they growled, and the Bulls they scowled,  
And jumped at thirteen three;  
And some held firm, with a sidelong squirm,  
And tried another tack,  
But gave in quite at the thrilling sight  
Of that bale of Ipecac.

The fatal day and the baleful bale  
Came soon, and the rafters rang  
With the frenzied shouts of the buyers pale  
With dread of the hammer-clang.  
They fell on the man who had bought the lot,  
And stretched him on the rack—  
Then strewed his grave with benzoin tears  
And sprays of Ipecac.

### London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses from December 31, 1898, to January 31, 1899, and to the stocks in 1898 and at present. Their accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

	January		Stocks		
	Landed	Delivd.	Dec 31, 1898	Jan. 31, 1899	Jan. 31, 1898
Aloes ..... cs &c.	36	103	2,762	2,693	2,771
"      " gourds	193	23	1,720	1,893	2,332
Aniseed, star ..... cs	—	—	5	5	39
Balsam ..... csks &c.	123	90	375	408	345
Calumba-root ..... bgs	15	36	536	515	31
Camphor ..... pkgs	248	678	5,891	5,464	11,457
Cardamoms ..... cs &c.	453	159	1,252	1,554	831
Cinchona ..... pkgs	1,158	828	19,991	20,321	18,817
Cubeba ..... bgs	—	33	1,843	1,810	595
Dragons' blood ..... cs	17	27	47	37	49
Galls ..... pkgs	2	654	2,981	2,329	3,607
Gums—					
Acacia ..... "	785	2,012	11,373	10,146	12,902
Ammoniacum ..... "	—	—	5	64	29
Anini & copal ..... "	4,767	3,343	14,263	15,697	20,465
Asafetida ..... "	182	79	290	393	729
Benzoin ..... "	83	281	2,144	1,949	2,118
Damar ..... "	412	340	3,142	3,214	3,563
Galbanum ..... "	—	2	—	28	—
Gamboge ..... "	—	27	393	366	288
Gualacum ..... "	1	26	65	33	78
Kauri ..... tons	403	357	615	681	650
Kino ..... pkgs	10	4	66	63	23
Mastic ..... "	35	40	403	408	545
Myrrh ..... "	635	489	2,507	2,653	2,197
Olibanum ..... "	100	114	752	737	865
Sandarac ..... "	702	438	1,485	1,749	2,447
Tragacanth ..... "	10	95	158	73	189
Ipecacuanha, Rio ..... bls	33	42	43	34	29
" other kinds ..... pkgs	—	5	303	296	340
Jalap ..... bls	—	22	136	114	105
Nux vomica ..... pkgs	—	—	—	—	—
Oils—					
*Anise ..... cs	20	26	27	271	139
*Cassia ..... "	—	3	24	73	129
Castor ..... pkgs	133	183	708	659	547
Cocoa-nut ..... tons	160	88	201	273	248
Olive ..... csks, &c.	291	144	549	695	641
Palm ..... tons	5	5	7	7	21
†Quinine sulph. .... lbs	7,766	2,090	112,249	117,925	103,830
Rhubarb ..... chts	81	91	1,627	1,536	809
Sarsaparilla ..... bls	305	177	1,212	1,346	256
Senna ..... bls &c.	4,023	4,753	49,068	48,338	53,040
Shellac, all kinds ..... cs	6	33	253	224	285
Turmeric ..... tons	208	237	1,699	1,670	2,393
Wax, bees' ..... pkgs	156	159	383	380	393
" Japan ..... "	—	—	—	—	—

\* Stocks of aniseed and cassia oils lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

### Coming Events.

#### Friday, February 3.

*Society of Chemical Industry (Manchester Section)*, 7 P.M. at the Victoria Hotel. Paper by Dr. Liebmam and Mr. W. Irwin, on "The Determination of the Vapour-tensions of the Condensable Hydrocarbons in Coal-gas."

#### Monday, February 6.

*Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Canton Lecture (IV.), "Bacterial Purification of Sewage," by Dr. S. Ridal.  
*Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association*. Meeting at the Town Hall, Dewsbury, at 8.30 P.M.  
*Bradford and District Chemists' Association*, at the Mechanics' Institute. Lecture by Mr. W. L. Howie, on "Five Capitals of Europe."  
*Society of Chemical Industry*, Burlington House, W., at 8 P.M. Messrs. M. O'Callaghan and Randal on "Sumach and its Adulterants"; Mr. H. D. Richmond on "The Expansion of Mixtures of Alcohol and Water by Heat."

#### Wednesday, February 8.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne and District Chemists' Association*, at Suthe's Hotel, at 8 P.M. A social evening. Mr. L. Williamson will give a lantern-exhibition entitled "Short Holidays with a Camera."  
*Manchester Pharmaceutical Society*, at the Victoria Hotel, at 7.30 P.M. "Chemistry and Tests of the B.P.," by Mr. A. W. Duncan.  
*Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association*, 30 York Place, Edinburgh, at 9.15 P.M. Communications by Mr. F. McDiarmid and Mr. G. Sinclair.  
*Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society*, at 8.30 P.M. Discussion on the division of the Minor examination, to be opened by Mr. J. Preston.  
*The Junior Chemists' Ball* Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W. Tickets are obtainable from the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. J. Henson), Beulah Hill, Norwood, S.E.

#### Thursday, February 9.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. "The Alleged Decline of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Research," by Mr. F. Upsher Smith.  
*Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association*, 94 West Regent Street, at 9 P.M. "Amateur Pharmacists and the Pharmacopœia," by Mr. Alex. Laing.  
*Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society's* annual ball, at the Masonic Hall. Tickets may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. B. Pater).  
*Midland Pharmaceutical Association*, Birmingham. Smoking concert.  
*Liverpool Chemists' Association*, Royal Institution, 7 P.M. Lecture by Professor Hubert Boyce, "Bacteriology in Relation to Pharmacy."  
*North-east Lancashire Chemists' Association*. Annual dinner at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary (Mr. R. L. Gifford) before February 6.

#### Friday, February 10

*Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association*. Annual ball in Ancient Concert Rooms.  
*Aberdeen Junior Chemists' Association*, in North Silver Street Hall, at 9.30 P.M. "Ice Sculpture," by Mr. Clegg.  
*Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association*, 8.30 P.M. *Conversazione* and Dance. Dancing to commence at 8.30.

At the meeting of the Academy of Medicine on January 24, Dr. Labarde described the invention of a compound M. Jaubert, which it is claimed will absorb the carbonic-acid gas given off by respiration and replace it with pure oxygen. The discovery will be of much value in the case of diving-bells or submarine boats, and experiments in these cases are being conducted by the Minister of Marine.

THE NEWINGTON VESTRY AND INFANTS' FOODS.—At a meeting of the Newington Vestry on Wednesday evening a bill prepared by the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Millson) giving directions on "How to Feed and Bring up Babies" was submitted. A committee recommended that the Registrars of Births for the parish should be asked to distribute it to mothers when births were registered. The bill—a somewhat lengthy document—contained the following paragraph:—"When the child has reached the age of seven months it may have one or two meals of milk thickened with Mellin's, Allen & Hanburys', Chapman's, or some other infant's food." Some objection was raised to advertising these goods. Whereupon the Medical Officer said the reason he mentioned these foods was because they are malted foods, which alone are suitable under such conditions. Starchy foods tend to produce rickets. One Guardian said one of his fine sons had been brought up on Hard's food. Another put in a word for Ridge's. Ultimately it was agreed to delete all names from the handbill.



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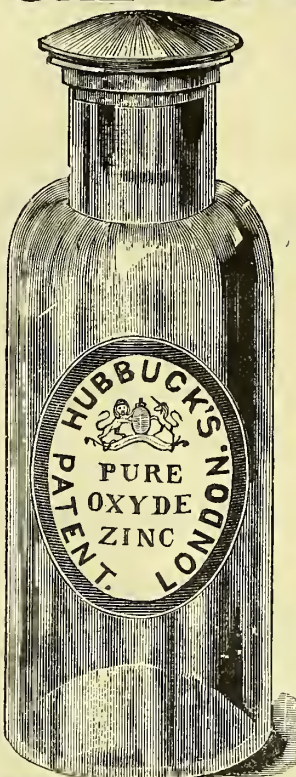
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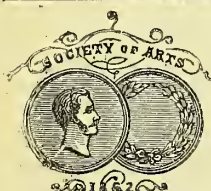
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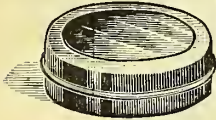
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**"DATURA" ASTHMA CURE**

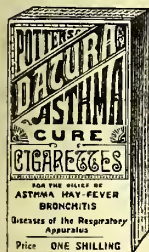
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See that the Red Cross is  
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Be sure to specify  
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Prepared according to Lord Lister's personal instructions.

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WOOL, LINT, TISSUE,  
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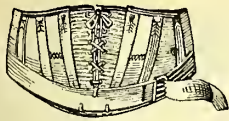
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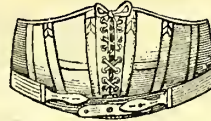
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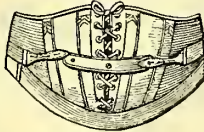




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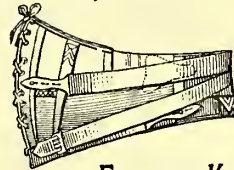
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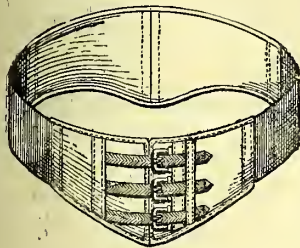


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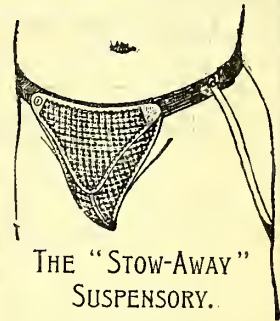


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Dispensing. Imitated,  
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"G" Squares.

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SIZE.	...	...	Per Gross	SUPER.	ORDINARY.
2 oz.	...	...		9/3	6/8
3 oz.	...	...	"	10/9	8/-
4 oz.	...	...	"	10/9	8/-
6 oz.	...	...	"	12/-	9/6
8 oz.	...	...	"	12/-	9/6
10 oz.	...	...	"	18/-	12/-
12 oz.	...	...	"	18/-	13/6
16 oz.	...	...	"	21/6	18/9
20 oz.	...	...	"	27/-	21/6
24 oz.	...	...	"	32/6	27/-
32 oz.	...	...	"	43/-	30/-
40 oz.	...	...	"	49/-	32/-

#### IN CRATES DIRECT FROM WORKS.

SIZE.	...	...	Per Gross	SUPER.	ORDINARY.
2 oz.	...	...		9/-	6/6
3 oz.	...	...	"	10/3	7/6
4 oz.	...	...	"	10/3	7/6
6 oz.	...	...	"	11/6	9/-
8 oz.	...	...	"	11/6	9/-
10 oz.	...	...	"	17/6	11/3
12 oz.	...	...	"	17/6	12/6
16 oz.	...	...	"	21/-	17/6
20 oz.	...	...	"	26/-	20/-
24 oz.	...	...	"	32/-	26/-
32 oz.	...	...	"	41/-	29/-
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**Unaltered in Size and Dose.**

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Will continue to be supplied unless Trinitrin Tablets, B.P., 1898, be ordered. The Weight of Chocolate in a dose of the latter is doubled. This dilution will diminish their value as a remedy of prompt action.

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**TRINITRIN TABLETS, B.P., 1898, also Supplied,**  
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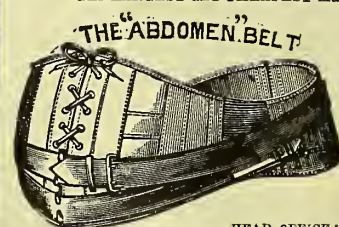
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VINCENT WOOD for Trusses, superb quality, from 11/6 per doz.  
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For  
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Veins, Ulcers,  
Eczema of the  
Leg, Swollen  
and Weak  
Joints.



CAUTION.—Please order Genuine Martin's Bandages, each being stamped with Dr. Martin's signature. All others are Spurious Imitations.

Complete Price List Trade Discount, and Dr. Martin's Pamphlet post free.

No.	PRICES.	Feet	Inches	Each
3A.	Thin, for ankle, elbow, wrist, and forearm ..	6	2 1/2	3/6
3.	Thick ..	6	2 1/2	4/-
1B.	Thin, "for leg below knee.." ..	10 1/2	3	5/6
1A.	Thick ..	10 1/2	3	7/6
8.	Thin, "for leg and knee ..	14	3	7/6
7.	Thick ..	14	3	9/6
9B.	Thin, "for leg and thigh ..	21	3	10/6
9A.	Thick ..	21	3	13/6

Sole Agents—KROHNE & SESEMANN, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,  
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# VERY DISTINCTIVE BOTTLES FOR POISONS.

Patent Phototype Recess Labels.

(IMPERVIOUS TO ACIDS.)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"GLASSCOY," YORK.



N. M. Poison with  
Phototype Label.  
Fig. 66.

## THE YORK GLASS CO., LTD., YORK, ENGLAND.

ROUNDS, ribbed, for Poison, stoppered, N. Mo. and W. Mo., in white blue or actinic glass. Fig. 66.

Fluid contents about	...	...	5	10	20	30	40 oz.
Average height to top of square head	...	...	5	9 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2 inches.
Stopper	...	...	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
" " to Brim	...	...	3 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
" " to Shoulder	...	...	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
Diameter	...	...	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4
Price per dozen with square head Stopper	...	...	21/6	21/6	24/6	27/-	28/-

The above poisons are supplied in actinic green glass, *unless otherwise ordered.*

Labels for the **RIBBED POISON BOTTLES**, however, are, as an additional precaution, prepared with a red ground edged with white.

ESTABLISHED  
A.D. 1794.



6-oz. W. M. & N. M.  
Ribbon-pattern  
Recessed Poison  
Bottle.

POISONS, Wide Mouth, Hexagon, blue or actinic ... 1/2 oz. 1 oz. 1 1/2 oz. 2 oz.  
... 3/- 3/3 3/3 3/9 per dozen, Stoppered.

London Office and Showroom: 76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

## R. H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE.

The only REALLY PERFECT Bottle for Vaseline, Pomades, Dry Powders, &c.

### PRICES:

TALL SERIES, fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various Colours, very attractive in appearance:—  
1-oz. 11/6; 1 1/2-oz. 12/-; 2-oz. 12/9; 3-oz. 15/9; 4-oz. 17/3 per gross, &c.  
*Special Prices on application for Quantities.*

CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.



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FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS, THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"FOREFRONT LONDON."

## THE "STIPENDUM" STOPPER CO., LIM.

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MANUFACTURE THE FOLLOWING SPECIALITIES—

"STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.

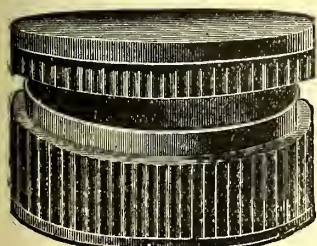
"STIPENDUM" CORK-LINED CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" OPENERS, for Stoppered Aerated-water Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS,

IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly-fitting lids, are practically unbreakable, and the only articles really answering the purpose intended.  
To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen. Wholesale only of the Company.



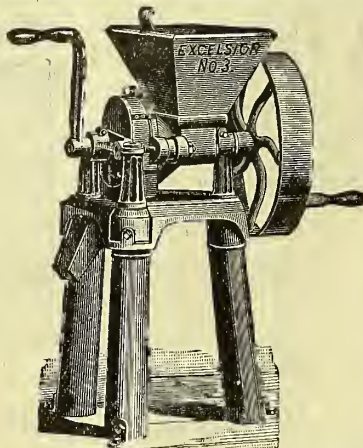


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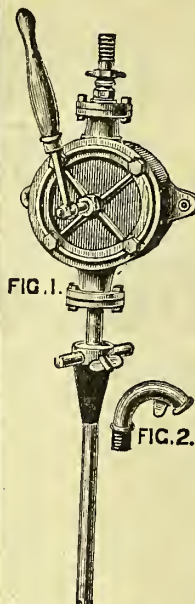


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

This is a representation of our "Willcox" NEW SEMI-ROTARY PATENT PUMP, with Improved Taper Barrel Attachment. It is easy to work and simple in construction, and is admitted to be the best article in the market for Pumping Paraffin Oil and all kinds of Liquid from barrels or tanks into other receptacles.

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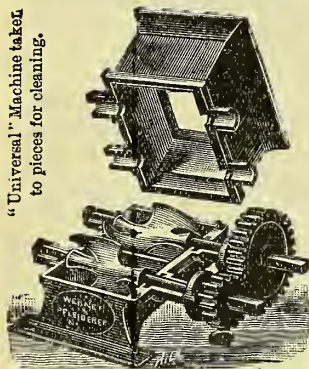
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"Universal" Machine taken  
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Size 3, Type L, for 1-lb. Mass.

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Used by all the largest Pill Makers.

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of any  
Consistency.

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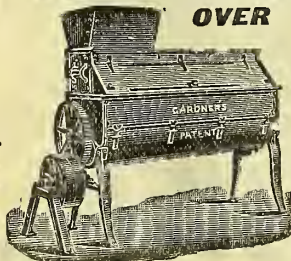
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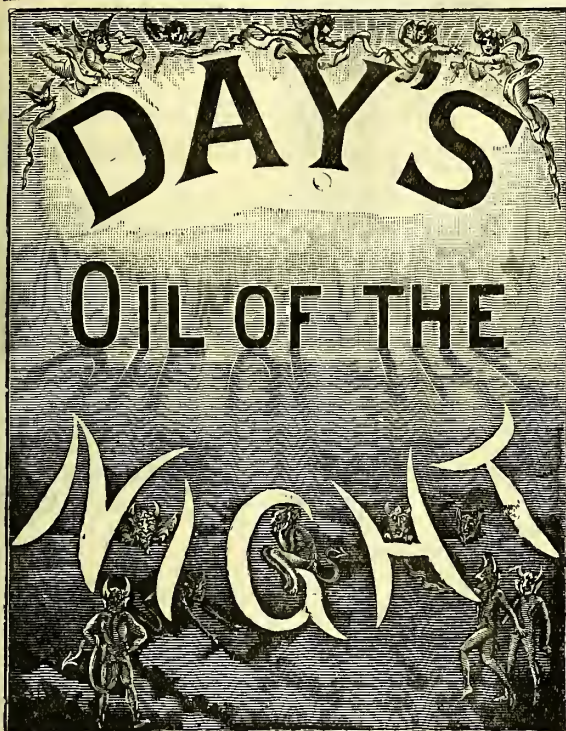
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Cures like a Charm Colic or Gripes, and Sudden Chills in Horses and Cattle, Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep, Scour and Weakness in Calves and Lambs, &c.

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For DISORDERS of HORSES, CATTLE, and SHEEP.

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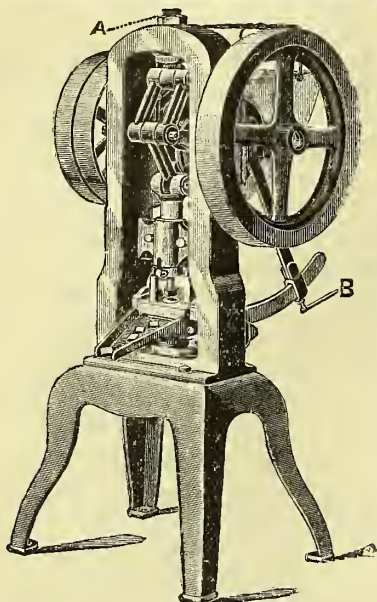
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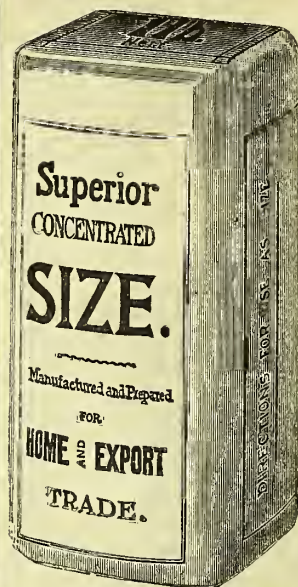
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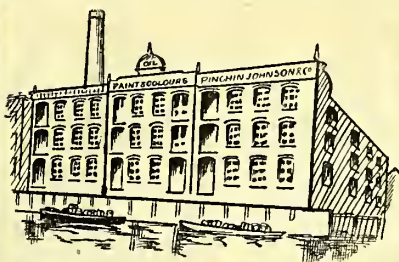
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# PURE ORANGE WINE

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Send for Price List, &c.

# HOMŒOPATHICS

**WATSON & WATES,** 93 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.



**EDWARD COOK & CO**  
**L<sup>TD.</sup>**

**THE**  
**SOAP**  
**SPECIALISTS**  
**LONDON.**

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
HOUSEHOLD, TOILET, & SOFT SOAPS.

***Specialities Made for the Trade.***

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SEND FOR HANDSOME PRICE LIST OF SPECIALITIES.

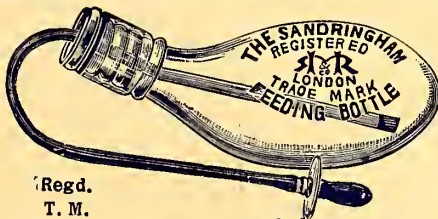
**SPLENDID QUALITY.**      **GOOD PROFITS.**



Three Minutes' Walk from Aldersgate St. Station.

**MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LONDON.**Telegraphic Address: "FEEDING BOTTLES LONDON."  
Telephone No. 889, Holborn Exchange.Ask for Terms, carriage paid, on Free Packages.  
Complete Price List free by post on application with Business Card.

REGISTERED

Regd.  
T. M.**THE SANDRINGHAM FEEDING BOTTLE.**

WHITE, Screw Glass Stoppers.

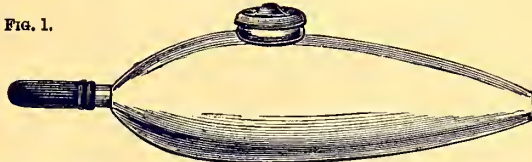
Each in handsome box, two brushes.

	Per doz.
Black fittings .. .. .	5/-
Spare black fittings .. .. .	2/-
Spare bottles .. .. .	1/3
Spare stoppers and washers .. .. .	9d.

FIG. 5.



FIG. 1.



White Glass, hand-made, fitted with black teat and boxwood-topped cork, with brush, complete in box, three sizes .. .. . per doz. 6/9

**THE POPULAR (6d.).**

GREEN GLASS, Boxwood Tops.

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) 25/-	
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box .. .. .	2/2
Black fittings, each in box .. .. .	2/7
Spare black fittings .. .. .	1/2
Spare green bottles .. .. .	10d.
Spare white bottles .. .. .	1/-

If with White instead of Green Bottles,  
2d. per dozen extra.Regd.  
T. M.**THE POPULAR (6d.).**

GREEN, Screw Glass Stoppers.

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) 28/6	
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box .. .. .	2/6
Black fittings, each in box .. .. .	2/11
Spare black fittings .. .. .	1/4
Spare green bottles .. .. .	1/-
Spare white bottles .. .. .	1/2
Spare stoppers and washers, green or white .. .. .	9d.

If with White instead of Green Bottles,  
2d. per dozen extra.**THE COLONIAL (6d.).**

GREEN GLASS, Boxwood Tops.

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) 25/-	
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box .. .. .	2/2
Black fittings, each in box .. .. .	2/7
Spare black fittings .. .. .	1/2
Spare green bottles .. .. .	10d.
Spare white bottles .. .. .	1/-

If with White instead of Green Bottles,  
2d. per dozen extra.Regd.  
T. M.**THE COLONIAL (6d.).**

GREEN, Screw Glass Stoppers.

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) 28/6	
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box .. .. .	2/6
Black fittings, each in box .. .. .	2/11
Spare black fittings .. .. .	1/4
Spare green bottles .. .. .	1/-
Spare white bottles .. .. .	1/2
Spare stoppers and washers, green or white .. .. .	9d.

If with White instead of Green Bottles,  
2d. per dozen extra.**POPULAR or COLONIAL (1s.).**

WHITE, Earthenware Tops.

each in box, two brushes, black fittings .. .. .	per doz.	4/3
each in box, two brushes, black fittings .. .. .		2/-
each in box, two brushes, black fittings .. .. .		1/3

Fitted with Seamless Teats, 9-inch Tubing, and Glass Unions.

**POPULAR or COLONIAL (1s.).**

WHITE, Screw Glass Stoppers.

Black fittings, each in box, two brushes .. .. .	per doz.	4/3
Spare black fittings .. .. .		2/-
Spare bottles .. .. .		1/3

ALL ABOVE SUBJECT TO USUAL TERMS.

**MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9 & 11 Clerkenwell Road, LONDON.**



# CACHETS

Apparatus  
(Patented),

"Morstadt"  
AND

From 2/6 to 30/-

**THOS. CHRISTY & CO.**

25 Lime St., London, E.C.

WHITE or COLOURED 3/-

PRINTED or EMBOSSED 3/6

With Names of Drugs or } 3/-  
Complaints

Per 1,000.

# KOSEALS

PATENTED.

# DRAPER'S INK

(DICHROIC).

When this Ink is Used Writing becomes a Pleure.  
MAY BE HAD FROM ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

IN JARS **BEWLEY & DRAPER LTD.**  
6d., 1/-, and 2/- each. **DUBLIN.**

# Cadbury's Cocoa

**ABSOLUTELY PURE,  
therefore BEST**

Cadbury's is "The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture, Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst*.

NO CHEMICALS USED IN CADBURY'S AS IN THE SO-CALLED PURE FOREIGN COCOAS.

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7 to 15 WHITEHORSE STREET,  
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**LEEDS**

**MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS ♦ WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,**

**Drug and Spice Grinders,**

Patent Medicine Dealers, Druggists' Sundriesmen, Tin Canister Makers.

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